THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

CHAMBERSBURG.

THE BURNED DISTRICT.

WHO WILL REBUILD IT?

THE PEOPLE, AND HOW THEY ACT.

ANOTHER REBEL INVASION

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, August 11.

As we informed you by special telegram yesterday from Chambersburg, the members of the State Legislature, together with a number of invited guests, including several editors and reporters from your city, visited the town of Chambersburg, for the purpose of viewing the ruins of the late Rebel incendiarism.

The party left in a special train at 8 o'clock in the morning, and after a very short though intensely hot ride, reached the town at half-past 10 o'clock. There the excursionists were received by several of the prominent citizens of the town and, in conjunction with the committee, by whom the Legislature was invited, made a tour through the burned district.

Remembering the sight presented of the burning of the beautiful little town of Hampton, Virginia, during the Peninsular campaign, we were much deceived as to the expected extent of the damage done here. To be sure, for a distance of three squares on Main street, leading from the depot, one continuous range of blackened and crumbling ruins attest the cowardice and atrocity of the Rebel horde under McCausland. So, too, on Market street, and here and there a few houses on streets diverging from those already named; but at Hampton so complete was the work of destruction, that the streets were covered with the debris of falling walls, and none but a citizen of the place could have recognized the former divisions of the town. Yet though several hundred houses are still standing at Chambersburg, having escaped the torch of the incendiaries, the stamp of the ravages of war is indelibly impressed upon the town; and months, if not years, will elapse before it can regain its former attractive appearance and business prosperity.

A walk of a dozen squares on such a day as yesterday, when the thermometer indicated one hundred and five degrees in the shade, was more of a copiously perspiring nature than was agreeable. Yet amid all the attendant discomfort of the occasion, one could not help but linger awhile, beneath the scorching rays of an August sun, to contemplate the sickening features of the scene. In the burned district, at least, the streets were deserted. Here and there only, a citizen was to be seen threading his way along the encumbered street to some adjacent point.

Hardly a vehicle of any description passed through the streets, and the houses yet remaining gave no external sign of their occupancy. Where a window was thrown open or a door revealed the presence of some inmate, those persons gave you a searching, unwelcome look as you passed along, seemingly doubting in their minds whether you came as friend or foe. An indifferent, apathetic state of mind was the leading trait in the character of those we met.

They seemed to say—We have been robbed of the beauty of our houses; many of us have been thrown upon the world, bereft; our domestic relations have been sundered; our early associations and reminiscences blighted and destroyed, and we are perfectly callous now as to what misfortune is next visited upon us. You know how despondingly some men and women fold their hands when calamity comes upon them, and how jealously they nurse the object of their sorrow, refusing all attempts to remove the cause of their grief.

So we interpret the real feeling of the masses of the people now living at Chambersburg. Scores of the wealthy inhabitants whose worldly possessions are not confined to the houses they once occupied, have left the town, and many of these, it is said, will never again return. Rebel raids into the State have become too frequent, and life, they argue, has become too insecure, to tempt them to again make their residence there. Business engagements will be entered into in other cities and thus Chambersburg will lose the controlling influence of their presence.

Now Chambersburg will of course be rebuilt. In a business point of view, it is a district upon which the surrounding country is dependent for the necessaries of life. Whether comfortable homes and spacious stores and warehouses are, Phœnix-like, to again rise up out of the charred ruins, and whether it will be rebuilt by charity or otherwise, is for the former residents of the town to decide.

In a few cases yesterday we heard the sound of the trowel, and saw workmen busily engaged in clearing out cellars, and removing the ruins from the sidewalks and streets, preparatory to commencing to rebuild. There is in this the exhibition of an energy commendable in the extreme, and one that the Chambersburgers will do well to imitate. If the disposition is but shown, abundant pecuniary aid will flow in from all quarters, while at the same time an inducement will be offered the Legislature to materially assist the people by a liberal appropriation.

Enough has been said of the culpability of the people living in the Cumberland valley, in not having organized bodies of soldiery for home defense that might have materially assisted in staying the incursions of the Rebels.

Governor Curtin thoroughly investigated the subject in his message the other day, the press of this State and that of New York have had their say, and so we shall not allude to it, further than to remark that during our trip to Chambersburg yesterday, and when passing through the towns of Carlisle, Shippensburg, and other places of less note, we observed hundreds of heavy-looking, stalwart men, who would make capital "minute men," such as the Legislature now has in contemplation to organize into regiments, and who in case of any future invasion would, even numerically speaking, constitute a strong argument against a Rebel raid.

Let the past record go for what it is worth, only bearing in mind, however, that the great grain crop just garnered is a tempting inducement for a starving Government to run every risk to fill its granaries from out the proceeds of our labor.

The people of the valley must not be lulled into a soft repose because of the short time that has elapsed since the last raid, but rather bear in mind that their conduct is all the while being closely scrutinized by the Rebels in their midst, and so reported at large, thus rendering themselves liable to the visit of the plunderers when the people are the most loudly congratulating themselves upon their security.

We had a generous shower of rain here yesterday, which lasted several hours. It is to be hoped that it was general in its character, as the corn is greatly suffering for the want of it. COR.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AT BEDFORD SPRINGS.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

SIR:—The fashion at Bedford Springs just now deserves the reprobation of all loyal people. That favorite retreat of Baltimoreans, many of whom are still impudently secesh, disgraced itself on Thursday of last week, and outraged the feelings of the few Union people present, by purposely having a dance on the National Fast Day. Such a course was openly opposed and denounced by Messrs. Hoge and Shoenberger, of Pittsburg, and other good Pennsylvanians, but in vain.

A certain "independent" minister from this city, free enough with his tongue in denouncing Republican tyranny, refused to hold religious services. On Sunday last, however, prayer for the President was there offered, and the Bedford people at least heard the prayers for our soldiers set forth by Bishop Potter, the Rev. Daniel Washburn, of Philadelphia, officiating both morning and evening. And on Monday afternoon a good thing happened, to the rebuke of the disloyal, and comforting to the Unionists. A tournament came off in presence of the assembled guests, ladies and all.

The secesh champion was—no matter who; but the victor was George W. Lyon, a loyal Pennsylvanian, in Yankee costume, as Sir Knight "Jonathan." Having vindicated his native soil, Sir Jonathan Lyon was duly cheered, with a touch of "Star-spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle" by the band; and in the evening a fair daughter, of "Union" sentiments, Miss W., a niece of General Cameron, received the crown triumphant from "Jonathan's" own valiant hand.

> So triumph Freedom's sons and daughters,
> While now our health-imparting waters.

UNION.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, August 11.

—The hay crop in New Hampshire is much better than was anticipated. Many farmers have gathered as much this year as last, and all concede that this crop is superior in quality, and was gathered in much better condition.

THIRD EDITION.

LATEST FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

Gen. Sheridan's Army Moving.

EARLY AT WINCHESTER.

SKIRMISHING GOING ON.

BATTLE EXPECTED SOON.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARPER'S FERRY, August 12.—Five hundred of the enemy's cavalry were seen at Summit Point, and for few moments our cavalry employed them. There were prospects of a considerable fight, but the Rebels retired precipitately without firing a shot.

Prisoners differ as to Early's probable movements, but the most prevalent one is that he will not make a stand at Winchester, but fall back to Strasburg, or possibly make a stand before giving battle, if indeed he does it at all.

In that case the fight or foot-race hinted at some days ago degenerates into the foot-race. Our forces, however, are being handled with admirable vigor and skill, and a portion of the Rebel force may be brought to bay and bagged.

Moseby's guerillas are hanging on the rear of our columns, and annoying us somewhat by picking up stragglers, and picking up information, and have picked up nearly one hundred of our men. One Rebel officer boasted that he had counted every man, gun, and horse, and by saying that he would have it at headquarters at Winchester before night, unwillingly informed me that Early is still at that point.

These guerillas also captured, yesterday, Mr. Shelby, of the New York *Tribune*, going to the front, and robbed him in a most approved style; and, giving him what they called a parole, let him go.

Yesterday a small scouting party, under Sergeant James White, 1st Virginia Cavalry, proceeded towards Martinsburg, and ran upon the Rebels at Cunningham's woods, near that point, and were driven back. Sergeant White, being wounded, was captured, and, report says, he was immediately hung by the Rebels. White was one of our oldest and most valued scouts, and his loss is severely felt. Altogether the campaign in the valley has opened auspiciously for us, and the Rebels will be pushed back with vigor.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

STATEMENTS OF REFUGEES.

The Old Stories of Starvation, Pestilence, and Revolt Redivivus.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 12.—Refugees who arrived here this morning in the Norfolk boat, under a flag of truce direct from Richmond, represent the condition of affairs there as lamentably distressing.

They say the whole city is filled with refugees, comprising all kinds of people, mostly old men, women, and children, from places further south.

Flour was four hundred dollars per barrel, and other things in proportion. People despise the Confederate scrip, and are unwilling to receive it at any price.

One of my informants saw Jeff. Davis a few days ago. He looks haggard, and smokes cigars constantly. He rides out occasionally, but keeps very much to himself.

Libby Prison has been abandoned as a prison. There are only a few persons on Belle Island.

An immense number of wounded Rebels are in the Richmond hospitals. Their losses in the recent battles were enormous.

There were scarcely any hopes expressed for Atlanta, and some believed it had been captured.

The power to recruit the Rebel army was exhausted.

Much sickness prevailed in Richmond and in the armies. A sort of pestilence was carrying off many.

The Union prisoners are suffering unendurably.

It was thought at one time that Lee had gone to the Shenandoah valley, but a large force was still kept at Petersburg.

There was no idea of Grant's abandoning the siege of Petersburg. It was nearly deserted, except by soldiers. Provisions and clothing of all kinds are very scarce. A deep-seated feeling was gradually growing amongst the masses against their leaders, and signs of revolt were daily getting more apparent. Thousands are anxious to come North, though few are allowed the privilege.

GUERILLA WAR IN KENTUCKY.

BATTLE AT BRANDENSBURG.

Good Conduct of Home Guard.

CAIRO, August 12.—The Rebels under Colonel Ontman dashed into Hickman, Ky., yesterday, and burned all the cotton and tobacco there, and committed great depredations.

General Dobbins is raiding on the Southern planters in the vicinity of Helena.

The guerillas are reported to be troublesome along the Ohio river.

LOUISVILLE, August 11.—About daylight yesterday morning twenty guerillas, under Dufoster, entered Brandenburg, Ky., and were driven out by five home guards, armed with double-barreled shot guns. The guerillas then sent in the following note:—

"HEADQUARTERS 7TH KENTUCKY CAVALRY HOME GUARDS.—We demand the immediate surrender of the town, and if there is a shot fired at us from any person in the town, we will burn the place, and shoot every citizen who is caught bearing arms. Captain DUFOSTER and Captain BRYANT, commanding the Confederate forces in Mead county, Kentucky."

The Home Guards refused to comply, but prepared to defend the town. As the mail-boat passed up the river about sunset firing was heard and it is supposed an engagement was progressing. Further particulars are not attainable to-night.

Sixty guerillas passed through Grahamtown, Mead county, yesterday morning, with a detachment of thirty Federal troops, under Captain Gow, in pursuit.

Last night thirty guerillas robbed the store of Mr. Malone, in this county.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, August 11.—Manson Patterson & Co's joiners' establishment and planing mill, a large stock of lumber, three wooden buildings in East Boston, were burned last night. The loss is $100,000, covered by insurance.

Democratic Convention.

LOUISVILLE, August 11.—The Democratic Convention in session at Jeffersonville to-day was largely attended. The Hon. N. C. Kerr was nominated to represent the Second District of Indiana in Congress.

GEN. CANBY'S DEPARTMENT.

Inhabitants All Enrolled for Militia Service, &c.

CAIRO, August 11.—General Canby has ordered all able-bodied men between eighteen and forty-five, in the Department of Arkansas and the Gulf, and the districts east of the Mississippi, for militia service. Neutral foreigners will be enrolled as a separate class, to be used when necessary as a local police force. Deserters from the enemy, and persons subject to the Rebel conscription, are not to be sent or allowed to go within the Rebel lines.

The families of Rebel soldiers sent over our lines to find greater safety and comfort, will be hereafter sent back; those now in the lines will be retained. Refugees in good faith will be received and kindly treated, but will not be allowed to remain in or about any fort or garrison.

The suppression of the Memphis *News* has been rescinded.

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Late Captures—General Canby's New Order—Guerilla Fights, &c.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The steamship *Evening Star*, from New Orleans on the 6th instant, arrived at this port this morning.

Among her passengers are Mrs. General Banks and family.

Our gunboats made an expedition up Grand Lake, on the 26th, and destroyed a large number of flat-boats just completed by the Rebels, and several in the course of construction. A quantity of small arms and accoutrements left by the Rebel cavalry men were captured.

On the 28th, the same gunboat destroyed two saw mills and captured two boat-loads of valuable timber. She then returned to Berwick bay.

On the 28th, a party of General Ullman's scouts had a fight near Morganzia, resulting in the flight of the Rebels, leaving a Rebel captain and several men dead and a number of wounded, besides several prisoners, in our hands.

General Canby has issued new trading regulations on the 2d inst., by which no trading boats are allowed below Cairo; no commercial intercourse beyond the national lines, and trade-stores are restricted to permanent military posts.

General Banks issued an order on the 21, enlisting all able-bodied colored men in the Department between 18 and 40 years of age—the same to be put into existing colored regiments.

Six steam transports from Brazos Santiago arrived at New Orleans on the 5th, probably laden with troops withdrawn from Texas.

Cotton was active at New Orleans at $1·60@1·67½ for Middling. Flour had advanced, and was quoted at $16 for choice. Sugar dull and molasses steady.

Colonel Appleton, of the 81st Colored Infantry, formerly of the 12th Maine, has resigned. It is reported that the steamer *Rob Roy*, with 1000 bales of cotton, had been captured and burned in Ouachita river by Texas guerillas.

GUERILLA WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Squad of Federal Troops Entrapped and Murdered.

MEMPHIS, August 9.—Yesterday a citizen came into our lines near Lafayette, and applied to the Commander of the post for protection and permission to remove his household goods inside the lines. A guard of eight men was sent to bring them in. After entering the house the man fled, and on attempting to come out, the guard was surrounded by twenty-five or thirty guerillas. Five of our men escaped, but the other three surrendered, after which the guerillas murdered them. The men belonged to the 19th Illinois Infantry.

Fire in New York—Twenty-five Buildings Destroyed.

NEW YORK, August 12.—A fire occurred in Mott street this morning, by which some twenty-five buildings were destroyed, including a large number of tenement houses, factories, etc. The loss is heavy.

The Remains of General Greathouse.

LOUISVILLE, August 11.—The remains of General Greathouse, recently Colonel of the 48th Illinois, passed here for home this evening.

LATER FROM SHERIDAN.

HE IS PURSUING THE REBELS.

They Must Fight or Retreat.

MARTINSBURG OCCUPIED BY OUR FORCES.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—A correspondent sends the following under date of August 11:—

General Sheridan's command broke camp at Halltown yesterday, and marched to Berryville, on the Winchester pike, where it arrived yesterday afternoon without much opposition.

Imboden's cavalry skirmished with our advance from Charlestown, but were easily and steadily driven.

This morning at daylight we resumed the march, and expect to meet the enemy at Opequan, five miles this side of Winchester, where we will either have a battle or they will retreat down the valley.

Martinsburg has been occupied by our forces.

The Rebels captured and hung Sergeant White, one of our scouts, at Martinsburg, yesterday.

HARPER'S FERRY, August 10.—The Shenandoah valley is again the scene of active offensive operations, this time on such a scale as gives promise of thorough work. A large force, both of cavalry and infantry, commanded by General Sheridan, are this A. M. *en route* for Berryville and Winchester. It is useless to speculate on what will soon be a matter of certainty, but the present position and strength of the enemy gives no assurance that we can not advance far without precipitating a battle.

Yes, a great battle may have been fought at Winchester before this reaches you. But not to speculate on possibilities, the forces engaged in this present movement is such, that the coming campaign in the Shenandoah valley will exceed, in magnitude and importance, any of the many which have heretofore been made.

It is even stated with some confidence that General Lee is himself at present in Winchester, having left the fortifications of Petersburg and Richmond under the command of General Beauregard. Longstreet is also said to be in the valley in front of us. Time or a battle will alone develop the real strength of the enemy, for reports are so conflicting, and trustworthy information so hard to obtain in a section where spies and scouts are often in league with the enemy, and the natives give no information, except that which if followed would lead to mischief. But whatever their numbers, there is strength enough opposed to them this time to make short work of this troublesome valley of Virginia—this valley of humiliation.

The natives say—impressed with the magnitude of preparation which they have recently witnessed—"Well, now, we are sure the Government is in earnest." "Oh," they say, "this is a most wise and determined movement. This ought to have been made a long time ago, and then the war would have been finished."

Some of them are so shrewd as to suspect that the war is going to be finished in the Shenandoah valley. But we have seen larger armies than this, and the Shenandoah valley is not so large a part of creation as the natives think. But the movement is only in its inception. Cavalry are leading the advance, shelling the woods as they go. We shall hear more soon.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The *Hampshire Gazette*, of Northampton, Massachusetts, commenced its seventy-ninth volume last week.

FOURTH EDITION.

LATER FROM CITY POINT.

ALL QUIET AT PETERSBURG

THE RECENT EXPLOSION.

AFFAIRS ON UPPER POTOMAC.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 11.

The steamer *Keyport*, with the army mails, has arrived, and reports all quiet at the front yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

The late explosion is the topic of conversation at City Point, and many absurd rumors are afloat as to the cause of the accident, but there is no doubt that it was occasioned by the careless handling of ammunition. Workmen are busily engaged in clearing up the ruins of the demolished buildings, and lumber is being brought up to repair the damage done to the various offices and warehouses.

The patients in the hospitals at City Point made a narrow escape, as the shot and shell flew over the buildings as thick as hail, but, fortunately none of them entered the houses. One shot passed entirely through the office of Captain Pitkin, Chief Quartermaster, knocking down the clerks, all of whom were more or less injured. Captain Pitkin, who was in his office at the time, had his back severely injured by being knocked down.

Captain Wiley, Chief of Commissary Department, received a severe cut on the head from a falling timber. The Quartermaster's gang of colored laborers lost thirty killed, and quite a number wounded.

The keel of the vessel which was thrown on an embankment forty feet high is a curiosity in itself, being perforated with hundreds of shot and shell.

As the *Keyport* came down the James river yesterday morning she passed the bodies of several colored laborers floating in the water miles away from City Point.

Information from Williamsport and Hagerstown up to 7 o'clock yesterday morning reports all quiet in that vicinity, the Rebels having retired from the Virginia bank of the river, going in the direction of Winchester. The excitement is subsiding, and Union refugees from Washington county are returning to their homes. The Postmaster at Hagerstown has returned and reopened his office, and the merchants are making some preparations to resume business, but are laying in but a small stock of goods, in view of contingencies, being warned by past experiences.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, August 12.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 10½ A. M.

Numerous petitions were presented from the interior townships and boroughs in reference to bounties.

The Governor notified the Senate that he had vetoed two supplements to the Petroleum and Venango Banks, under the free banking law. The manner in which they proposed to extend their capital stock was not in accordance with the free banking law.

Resolutions relative to the 187th Regiment, offered yesterday by Mr. Wilson, were passed.

Mr. Washington presented thirty-seven petitions from Montgomery county in favor of a reduction of the tax levy to half per cent. per year.

HOUSE.—The House met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Watson, from Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill of seven sections.

Section 1st authorizes the Governor to borrow not exceeding $3,000,000, payable after three years.

Section 2d authorizes the Governor to appoint, with the consent of the Senate, one person of military education, experience, and skill as Major-General; his pay to be the same as that of United States Major-Generals. Also two Brigadier-Generals.

Section 4th provides for the supply of troops with commissary stores, &c.

Section 5th provides for the organization of fifteen reserve regiments; term of service two years; two of the regiments to be cavalry, and one light infantry; pay and organization same as United States troops.

These regiments to be liable to be called into the service of this State at such times as the Governor may deem their services necessary for the purpose of suppressing insurrection or to repel invasion.

Section 6th provides for hospital arrangements, seizure of trains by Governor, etc., when necessary.

Section 7th authorizes the Governor to make an immediate enrolment of militia, and draft fifteen regiments if necessary.

The bill was ordered to be printed. Three hundred copies of Senate bill presenting manner of voting by soldiers, were, on motion of Mr. Brown, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Reed, from Committee to revise tax laws of the State, made a report, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Smith, of Chester, authorizing Courts to appoint guardians in certain cases.

Mr. Sharpe, incorporating Franklin Improvement Association to rebuild Chambersburg.

Mr. Schofield, revising grade of Bridgewater and Bridge streets, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Mr. Jackson, regulating fees of Recorders of Deeds.

Mr. Glass, incorporating Aladdin Oil Co.

Mr. Price, authorizing Chester to borrow money for bounties. Passed.

Mr. Spangler, relative to local bounty of York county.

Mr. Patton, authorizing School Directors of Green county to borrow money to pay bounties. Passed.

Mr. Smith (Chester), authorizing School Directors of Lower Oxford School District, Chester county, to borrow money to raise volunteers. Passed.

A PIRATE ON THE COAST.

NEW YORK, August 12.—A Rebel pirate is reported as being sixty miles southeast of Sandy Hook. She yesterday captured the pilot-boat *James Funk*.

From San Francisco—Union Meeting—Advance in Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 12.—A large mass meeting was held in this city last night. Dr. Bellows and General Wright were the speakers.

Mining stocks are improving. The Gould & Curry Company is quoted at $1500@1600 per foot.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 12.

The Postal Money Order.

The instructions to Postmasters, Clerks, &c., required in the operations of the money order system, authorized under the act of Congress of the 17th of May last, have been mainly prepared by the Post Office Department, and are now in the hands of the public printer. The preparation of the instructions was found to be a work of exceeding intricacy, the principal embarrassment being the want of a central Metropolitan Bank, with local branches to facilitate the prompt return of the funds accumulating in the hands of Postmasters, or to supply funds in case of necessity. In England and in Canada, when a money order is in successful operation, they have these bank advantages, but in this country it has been found necessary to adopt substantially the Post Office Department System of drafts and deposits, using the Post Offices in lieu of banks. It is confidently expected that this arrangement will meet all the requirements. Certainly it is the only one which can be made under the existing laws. The design of the Department is that operations shall commence on the 1st of October, and no efforts will be spared to accomplish the commencement of the system at that date.

All quiet in Grant's Army.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac represents all quiet, with the exception of the usual picket firing along the line of Burnside's Corps.

Colored Troops in the District.

The colored residents in this District have applied to the War Department to be received into service upon the same footing as the militia of the District, agreeing that, if so accepted and armed, they will themselves bear the expense of drilling, and add 3000 to the available force of the District.

The Soldiers' Vote.

By order of the Secretary of War, all officers in the military service of the United States are directed to render every facility to such Express Companies as may be charged by the Governor of New York with the delivery of the necessary forms and blanks required to secure the votes of soldiers of that State in the field, with a view to the blanks being delivered with the least possible delay.

Reinstated.

Colonel O. H. Moore, 25th Michigan, recently dismissed the service at the instance of the Boyle faction in Kentucky, has been reinstated in his command, with full pay and allowances from the date of his dismissal—the charges preferred against him having been proved to be untrue. Colonel Moore, it will be recollected, was the officer who was mainly instrumental in the capture of Morgan about one year ago.

The Raising of the Danish Blockade.

It has been officially announced to the State Department that, in consequence of a suspension of hostilities between Denmark and the German Powers, the blockade of the Prussian ports of Colberg, Cammin, Swinemunde, Wolgast, Griefswalde, Stralsund, Barth, Damzic, and Pillan, as well as that of the ports and inlets on the east coast of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, was ordered to be raised on the 20th of July, 1864.

Contraband News.

Major-General J. G. Foster, commanding the Department of the South, has issued a stringent order against "the practice of giving information to the public press on matters connected with military operations, so unscrupulously indulged in by officers, soldiers, and citizens within his department." Violations of this order will be met with the severest punishment known to military law and usage in the field.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 79. Noon, 89. One P. M., 89. Wind, E. N. E.

CAPE MAY.—An extra express train will leave Walnut street wharf at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Cape May, and will not stop at any of the way stations.

ARRIVAL OF BAXTER'S FIRE ZOUAVES.—At noon, to-day, a despatch was received by Chief Engineer Lyle, from one of the staff officers of Colonel Baxter's Fire Zouaves, stating that the regiment had left Baltimore at 10·45 for Philadelphia. The regiment will therefore not arrive at Broad and Prime streets until between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon.

They will be met at the depot by the Chief Marshal and his Assistants, and escorted to the Refreshment Saloons, where they will remain until the procession is formed. Four o'clock is named as the hour for the starting of the parade, which will be one of the finest witnessed in this city for many years. The firemen will parade in their equipments, and they will have their apparatus with them.

As this is the first general parade of the department since the introduction of steam engines, there will be a fine opportunity for the citizens to see the different engines. A large number of ambulances will also be in the procession for the purpose of accommodating the sick and wounded of the regiment, and a very considerable amount of taste has been displayed by the firemen in the decoration of these vehicles. They will add much to the display to-day. The Committee of City Councils will also take a part in the reception.

The route adopted by the Convention is not very long. The regiment will be received at Third and Washington streets, and then the procession will pass over the following route:—Up Third to Brown, up Brown to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fourth, down Fourth to Walnut, up Walnut to Independence Square, where the regiment will be formally received by Dr. Uhler. George S. Willetts will respond on behalf of the Fire Department.

In case the weather should prove unfavorable, the route will be as follows:—Down Chesnut to Fifth, up Fifth to Race, up Race to National Guards' Hall, and there dismiss. The Henry Guards, Captain Spear, will not turn, out as expected.

As we go to press large crowds are assembling at the Baltimore depot awaiting the arrival of the war-scarred veterans.

LATER—ARRIVAL OF THE REGIMENT.

The train conveying the regiment arrived at the depot shortly before 2 o'clock—somewhat sooner than expected. They were received with loud and enthusiastic cheering from the assembled crowd.

The regiment was at once escorted to the Refreshment Saloons, where everything had been prepared in the most excellent order for them. All hands indulged in a good wash, after which they sat down to a much better meal than they have enjoyed for many a day. While the heroes were thus engaged the procession was busily forming, in order to be ready to move at precisely 4 o'clock. The line commenced to form at 3 o'clock in the following order:—

The First Division formed on the north side of Washington street, the right resting on Ninth street, extending down Washington to Eighth, and up Eighth, on the west side.

The Second Division formed on the north side of Washington street, the right resting on Eighth street, extending down Washington to Seventh, and up Seventh, on the west side.

Third Division formed on the north side of Washington street, the right resting on Seventh, extending down Washington to Sixth, and up Sixth on the west side.

Fourth Division formed on the north side of Washington street, the right resting on Sixth, extending down Washington to Fifth street, and up Fifth on the west side.

Fifth Division formed on the North side of Washington street, the right resting on Fifth, extending down Washington to Fourth, and up Fourth on the west side.

The Companies form at the corner of the street on which the right of the Divisions rested, and move over the route.

The procession, as soon as formed, will move in the following order:—

Band.
Carriages containing Committee of City Councils.
Committee of Arrangements.
President and Secretary Board of Directors.
Military.
Chief Marshal.
Special Aids.
Assistant Engineers.

First Division—Wm. J. Gilbert, Marshal.
Hibernia Engine, Good Intent Hose, Empire Hook and Ladder, Vigilant Engine, Humane Hose, Reliance Engine, Neptune Hose.

Second Division—Wm. P. Morris, Marshal.
Assistance Engine, Hope Hose, America Engine, United States Hose, Franklin Engine, Northern Liberty Hose, Hunter Engine.

Third Division—Geo. J. Chapman, Marshal.
Independence Hose, Friendship Engine, Pennsylvania Hose, Columbia Engine, Schuylkill Hose, Hope Engine, Western Hose.

Fourth Division—Henry I. McIntire, Marshal.
Philadelphia Engine, Moyamensing Hose, Weccacoe Engine, Franklin Hose, Good Will Engine, Spring Garden Hose, West Philadelphia Engine, Shiffler Hose.

Fifth District—J. H. Young, Marshal.
Good Intent Engine, South Penn Hose, Globe Engine, United States Hose, Fairmount Engine, Southwark Engine, Mechanic Engine, Western Engine.

The route, as stated above, will be passed over, the regiment not arriving in Independence Square until about 5 o'clock. A large and commodious platform has been erected in the square for the reception ceremonies.

THE PRICE OF GAS TO BE INCREASED.—At a special meeting of the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, a resolution was passed to the effect that the price of gas shall be, on and after the 1st of September, $3 per 1000 feet. The Board are now preparing a statement to show the necessity for this change.

POLICE CASES.—This morning, Horatio Moore was committed by Alderman Dougherty in default of $1000 bail, to answer the charge of assault and battery.

Mary Ann Lane was held in $1500 bail by Alderman Toland to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house, at Front and Callowhill streets.

DIED FROM THE HEAT.—Francis Straler and John Myers, residing at Twenty-fifth and Coates streets, died last night from the effects of being overcome with the heat.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM THE HEAT.—This morning a man named Daniel Black was overcome with the heat at Eleventh and Carpenter streets, and while being conveyed to his home, at No. 762 S. Sixth street, died.

RECRUITING AGENT APPOINTED.—Mr. Mahlon Wanner has been appointed recently agent for the Fourth District.

FOUND DROWNED.—This morning an unknown white man was found drowned in the Schuylkill, under the Market street bridge.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The United States steam transport *Atlantic*, under the charge of Surgeon J. Y. Cantwell, arrived at this port this morning, with 205 sick and wounded soldiers on board. The vessel touched at Willow street wharf, where the men were bountifully supplied with cool drinks and other luxuries, by the lady residents of that locality. The steamer then took its departure for Beverly, New Jersey, where the men will be landed and placed in the hospital there. The following are the names of the Pennsylvanians, Delawarians, and New Jerseymen.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

David Swaggs, G, 98th	Nelson Wood, E, 22 Artillery
Peter C Bean, A, 126th	Ed Medlin, A, 47th
Isaac Nicholas, G, 7 Cav	John Bell, —, 49th
John Livermore, F, 6th	Peter W Shindle, E, 2d
John Brubb, C, 47th	John Selby, G, 198th
Stephen S organ, A, 47th	Hen Keeler, C, 87th
Jeremiah Hans, G, 96th	Charles Kunz, —, 1 2d Cav
Jacob Wetzel, B, 2d Artillery	Thomas Matthews, F, 198th
John Bloser, C, 87th	Levi Buchanan, 98th
Corp Jacob Schwab, F, 93d	Wm Linden, H, 87th
Wm Hauser, K, 82d	Phillip Herbert, H, 2d Art
James Taylor, F, 22d	James Hall, H, 198th
Martin Lamon, H, 2nd	John Sawtend, B, 148th
Wm Shoemore, H, 2d	George Kresge, G, 10th
Robert A Butcher, I, 23d	Michael Wurtz, E, 2d Art
F Buckhouse, F, 198th	Lewis C Anderson, A, 59th
F Dunmering, K, 67th	William Walters, F, 86th
H B Anderson, 12th	Sgt Wm Ferree, A, 47th
Cornelius E Wood, E, 2d Ar	Sergeant Smith, A, 47th
Corp C Stevens, D, 2d Art	Jeremiah Harvey, A, 47th
Edward Martin, H, 47th	Wm Taylor, E, 50th
Wm R Thompson, H, 47th	Sgt H Harrison, F, 2d Art
Frank Eckman, H, 47th	Capt A Northrop, G, 10th
John A Durham, H, 47th	F R Cope, K, 11th
Howard Roberts, H, 1st Art	Jacob Reiner, D, 3rd
Thomas Cook, A, 2d Art	Geo P Lamon, A, 198d
R V B Adams, G, 2d Art	Jas M Zane, D, 31st
John Evenson, F, 2d Art	Jno Brooks, H, 87th
Henry A Boyce, B, 50th	Harrison Foltz, I, 93d
Luther Heller, F, 79th	Jos D Height, E, 119th
Fred Kugle, B, 98th	Sgt Samuel Thompson, A, 98th
Sgt Jackson Evens, E, 142d	Jacob S Bolton, E, 61st
George Baker, E, 42d	Wm Lepir, H, 51st
John L Taylor, —, 61st	Wm Snostall, G, 61st
Chris Macmahanus, K, 56th	Wm Taylor, B, 86th
Pat Stack, B, 150th	John Davis, K, 9th
John Adams, K, 155th	Jas S Rance, C, 5th Cav
Sgt John st Grent, H, 98th	E Gilmore, G, 190th
Levi Alburse, H, 53d	E Hughes, C, 31st
A Green, B, 98th	J D Ash, A, 49th
Charles Mayer, F, 93d	Wm Hacher, E, 47th
D W Oneid, D, 45th	G Ulz, E, 47th
Isaac Dunn, —, 98th	W W Sipton, H, 49th
Corporal Ewer, I, 98th	Louis Freyman, K, 47th
Nelson C Bell, G, 49th	S H Bennett, C, 5th Cavalry
Jacob Schantz, F, 110th	Reason B Cole, G, 53d
O Roberts, F, 198th	Martin Hyde, K, 53d
Sgt L Williams, E, 98th	Ivan Famous, H, 9th Cav
James Diamond, A, 15th	A Harmer, B, 11th
Geo W Dearmont, A, 130th	Chas Pendit, K, 184d
James J Wade, F, 53d	Martin Brown, K, 13th
W Gleason, L, 2d Cavalry	John Kipple, M, 3d Cavalry
Corp I D Wagner, H, 148th	Corp Wm F Wilmot, F, 184d
Geo W Bard, C, 13th	Sgt Jos H Watts, K, 10th
Jas as Irwin, C, 150th	Corp as A Morrison, K, 50th
Daniel W May, D, 11th	Jos Buddinger, D, 45th
Joseph Roberts, A, 185d	B A Mossman, G, 13th
Samuel Whitson, F, 184th	Jos Gilleman, B, 19th
Peter Fishburne, H, 87th	Jos White, F, 14th
James Lee, C, 21 Art	Hen Tanner, D, 115th
J H McConnell, B, 90th	Nicholas Ames, M, 17th Cav
David W Wood, D, 2d Art	John Swartz, B, 16th Cav
Corp H M Jackson, D, 200th	John Dorner, D, 14th
Corp J M Hay, G, 2d Art	David Schmidt, I, 2d Cav
W Huntsman, D, 98th	Jos Bonnet, L, 6th Cav
M Huffmantle, D, 148th	Isaac Walt, F, 13th Cav
Geo Sigle, G, 21st Cav	Jas R Hesser, C, 21st Cav
Chas Wingert, A, 99th	J W Vanhorn, A, 7th
John Barrington, I, 93d	J C Morson, G, 184th
Michael Welsh, B, 69th	Henry Dose, E, 21st Cav
George Curtis, A, 61st	Wm A Jackson, B, 14th
Corp S Watson, E, 2d Art	Sgt Wm Hunter, K, 47th
John Southworth, B, 12th	Fred Davis, B, 2d Art
Sgt John C Kendall, F, 150th	Phillip Herbert, H, 2d Art
Jacob Horner, K, 53d	Sam Talbot, D, 50th
Sgt Jno P Illingsworth, H, 49th	Sgt Alf Thompson, C, 49th
Wm L Stephenson, L, 6th Cav	Wm Herbst, F, 98th
Jos Haslan, G, 119th	Elisha Ingalls, A, 119th
Sergt Wm H Gallop, H, 90th	Stanley Stewart, H, 17th Cav
Joseph Hayes, D, 2d Art	Sergt Wm Hall, K, 47th
Corp Jas H Campbell, K, 56th	M Cront, E, 90th
Ross D Hoffman, A, 88th	Henry C Neathan, A, 99th
Jos T Hays, F, 145th	Albert McCreary, C, 2 Art
Chas B Wise, G, 50th	Geo W Sweat, K, 31st Cav
Moses Gilbert, A, 185th	James H Gardner, K, 99th
Wm Knerr, K, 47th	D minick Brown, H, 45th
John Schimpf, K, 47th	Jacob s Coder, C, 48th
Moses S Kaz, K, 47th	Wallace J Virgins, K, 49th
Antnony Krans, K, 47th	Francis

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864.

THE RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY, AND THEIR ANNUAL GROWTH IN RELATION TO THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The growth of the United States is the wonder of the world. Nothing like it is recorded in authentic history. To foreign nations this growth is known almost exclusively by the increase of population, or the appearance of American ships in their ports. But when we come to investigate the ability of the nation to incur extraordinary expense, or to pay an accumulating debt, the question is not so much one of population as of industry and productions. It is a question of the rate at which the nation increases in wealth and resources. This problem has scarcely been investigated at all, and is understood by few. To meet the question of the ability of this nation to pay its present and future war debt with promptness, and without the least distress or doubt, we propose to solve these problems:—1. What is the Wealth of the Nation? 2. At what rate does it increase? 3. What is its proportion to the Debt?

I. What is the Wealth of the Nation? Wealth is all the available property of the country—lands, houses, precious metals, cattle, domestic animals, tools and munitions for the employment of labor and to make lands productive. In some countries, as in Holland and Belgium, there is a considerable drawback on the value of these, from the fact that there is little or no market for them, except for the use of those who hold them. Thus, a man who builds a home in Amsterdam does not expect to sell it for what it cost; he builds it for his own use. In this country it is exactly the reverse. Every man expects to get more for his property than what it costs, and in nine cases out of ten is justified by the event. In a country where foreign immigration is immense, and the natural growth rapid, the market is always a rising one, and all species of property is marketable. Hence, in valuing the property of the country, there is no drawback from the want of sale, or the possible fall of values. The property of the nation in one year is worth more than it was appraised at the preceding year. Hence, if we can find a fair valuation of the property of the country, that valuation is a perfectly safe standard to ascertain the wealth of the nation. It is only recently that any attempt has been made to value the property or wealth of nations. In this country, the only valuations we have are in the Censuses of 1850 and 1860; but these are enough to establish both the actual value of property and the rate of increase. The valuations are very well proved, by corresponding nearly with several State valuations, which are made for the purposes of taxation. For example, the increase of wealth in the State of Ohio, given in the United States Censuses of 1850 and 1860, compared very nearly with that given by the Auditor of State and Commissioner of Statistics, and are known to be very near the actual saleable value of property. We therefore assume the valuation of property in this country given in the Censuses of 1850 and 1860 to be substantially correct. Taking, then, only the States and Territories now in possession of the United States Government (although for the *ultimate* payment of the debt, we have a right to assume that we shall recover the *whole* property of the nation), the following brief table will show our wealth in 1860:—

	Wealth in 1850.	Wealth in 1860.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
Cal.....	$22,161,872	$207,327,813	$185,712,241	837.98
Conn....	135,107,980	444,274,118	288,166,138	185.52
Del....	21,000,000	46,000,000	25,179 to 119	51
Illinois..	156,995,008	671,888,392	715,3 5,276	457.95
Indiana.	342,560,264	576,835,371	326,183,105	160.95
Iowa....	25,714,568	87,328,265	231,613,697	242.97
Kansas..		31,227,726	31,227,726	
Ky.....	301,923,446	666,043,112	364,119,656	120.81
Maine...	122,777,571	180,211,800	57,434,029	34.92
Md.....	219,211,664	326,915,944	157, 02,280	71.09
Mass....	373,349,223	815,357,123	241,965,297	47.19
Mich....	45,761,265	257,160,853	197,376,728	330.13
Minn....		52,292,413	52,291,413	
Mo.....	187,247,767	501,214,388	303, 66,621	265.14
N. H....	103,620,935	168,214,000	64,5 3,065	62.26
N. J....	199,810,759	361,256,253	261,445,324	133.95
N. Y....	1,060,269,216	1,843,338,517	783,029,301	70.63
Ohio....	604,726,120	1,143,098,442	699,172,372	115.64
Oregon..	8,166,454	29,930,617	21,767,164	471.45
Penna...	734,464,120	1,416,761,878	682,5 5,086	96.46
R. I....	89,709,794	135,337,998	39,628,704	68.16
Tenn....	2 1 240, 846	402,960,832	292,5 7,986	145.41
Vermont	99,2 5,049	122,477,178	23,2 2,121	23.41
Wis.....	81,066,956	778,877,297	697,8 0,341	5 0.73
Ter's....	20,179,429	41,142,508	20,962 079	104
	$5,067,397,712	$11,410,266,848	$6,373,869,136	127

The problem of wealth, estimated by the cash standard of value, is solved. The actual wealth of the country on the 1st of July, 1860, was *eleven thousand four hundred and ten millions*, including in this only the States and Territories now in actual possession of the Government. On the same day the wealth of the *entire country* was sixteen thousand one hundred and fifty-nine millions ($16,159,000,000). Hence, the entire wealth of the States *now in rebellion*, including portions of Louisiana, Arkansas, Virginia, North Carolina, &c., now in our control, was but *four thousand seven hundred millions*. The national wealth, by the rates of 1860, was in fact *threefold* that of the Rebel Confederacy. If we take from the list half of Virginia and Louisiana, fully in our control, the value of the Confederacy is but *three and a half thousand millions*; so that the wealth of the loyal country is really *four times* that of the Rebels. Looking to the *increase*, we find that the *decennial* increase was 127 per cent., and the *annual* increase 12·7; so that the four years from 1860 to 1864 give an increase of fifty per cent. The actual wealth of the loyal States and Territories, on the 1st July, 1864, was *sixteen thousand six hundred millions of dollars* ($16,600,000,000), equal to that of the entire nation in 1860. But some one may say that the condition of war has diminished the increase of wealth. Some considerations will make it evident that this is not the fact:—1. With the exception of Tennessee and Missouri, the loyal country has *felt none of the destruction of war*. 2. A large part of the increase of wealth was due to *immigration*, and that continues as large as ever, and goes exclusively to the loyal States. 3. The production of the *gold and silver mines* is far greater than it was in 1860. 4. A large proportion of the increase is in the *new States and Territories*, which are still increasing very rapidly. 5. All the payments of the war are made to our own people, and, with the exception of wastage, *the war has drained no wealth from the country*.

II. At what *Rate* does Wealth increase? We have shown that in the table above. It increases at the *rate* of 127 per cent. decennially. The increase of the wealth of the country from 1860 to 1864 was *five thousand two hundred millions of dollars*. This is more than the war will cost if it continues seven years longer.

III. What is the Proportion of Debt to the Wealth of the Country? The debt created by three years and a quarter of war, from April, 1861, to July, 1864 (exclusive of the legal-tender notes, which, being the best currency of the country, will continue out), was *thirteen hundred millions*. This is just *one-fourth* of the *increased wealth* of the country! If we were to suppose the war to go on six years longer, or double what it has done, the *additional debt* would not exceed two thousand millions ($2,000,000,000), for *one-half* the expenses of the war will unquestionably be raised by the new system of taxation, and from present appearances more. This would make a debt of *three thousand three hundred millions* (which is less than the present debt of Great Britain), while the wealth of the country (as proved by the above table), would have *increased thirteen thousand millions!*—four times the entire debt. From these facts the following deductions are inevitable:—

1. That, even with a considerably diminished increase of wealth, *the country can carry on war for an indefinite period, and continually increase its wealth.*

2. That the resources and progress of the nation are so great and inexhaustible that *any public debt created by this or any ordinary war can be paid, principal and interest, without any serious burden on the people.*

3. That, therefore, the public loans of the United States *are, and will remain, unimpeachably secure*, through *any period of war*, and bring good interest—are *the best investments* which lenders can have in any public securities.

OUR STATE—WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT MAY BECOME.

Pennsylvania is large enough, territorially, for the purposes of a great empire. But its superficial area is not more magnificent than its natural resources are diversified and abundant. Nowhere else on the face of the globe is there a tract of land of the same extent which is more liberally endowed with all the elements of social wealth and power. The soil of the State is characterized by a generous fertility that yields the largest returns to enlightened and thrifty cultivation.

Dense forests of the finests timber cover it in all directions, while its mineral treasures constitute a source of enrichment yet uncalculated in point of capaciousness and availability. Yet it is obvious that Pennsylvania, with all these elements of greatness and prosperity, is but slightly advanced beyond a primitive condition. There are vast sections of its surface in as rude and unimproved a state as any lying far away in the unclaimed wilderness of our western frontiers. One may travel for miles and miles through certain regions of the Commonwealth, where scarcely any other sign of civilization meets the eye than the woodman's cottage dividing long reaches of unbroken land, or those marks which some non-resident owner has set up to denote the line of title run over what is otherwise a savage and unappropriated wild.

Of course, Pennsylvania is not singular in having so large a part of its territory untamed and uncultivated. Most of the States are similarly situated. Its face is enlivened with many thriving towns and villages, where art and industry and social refinement have made their abode, while between these seats of settlement and cultures, the whole country exhibits the evidence of human enterprise, labor, and intelligence, in the shape of canals, bridges, roads, railways, mills, factories, and beautifully improved and flourishing estates.

Nevertheless, this huge domain is only within the threshold of development. It has not more than a tithe of the population it could abundantly maintain. The original forest yet stands on millions of acres of its soil, in undisputed possession. Its avenues of communication, connecting different and remote quarters, are comparatively few, while the hand of industry has but barely tapped those exhaustless stores of wealth which lie buried within the bosom of the hills.

We may, then, confidently declare that what Pennsylvania is can afford no just idea of what she may become. For a long series of years certain causes have operated to hinder and impede her progress. But these are now gradually passing away. Individual and associated capital has been and is being liberally applied in improving channels of trade and travel, in stimulating agricultural and manufacturing activity, and in penetrating and working the rich mineral deposits that underlie the whole surface of the State.

This forward movement in the career of improvement has marked a new epoch in the fortunes of the Commonwealth, and we now appreciate more justly its marvellous resources and capabilities. One striking proof of this fact is the increasing supply and growing commerce of coal. New fields of this great staple are constantly being opened. The certain and remunerating profits of the business are inducing capitalists to invest their means in the purchase of tracts of coal land in every section of the State, and companies are continually being organized for mining operations.

In order to facilitate the transportation of coal to the markets of the seaboard, railways have been multiplied, and these improvements are giving impulse to industry and trade through the entire State. Vast regions of the finest qualities of anthracite and bituminous and semi-bituminous coal formations, which have only needed a convenient means of access to market, are being opened by the miner, and are swelling the aggregate production. It is gratifying to know that this capital source of the wealth of Pennsylvania is being so rapidly developed. It is important not only in view of the immense revenue it draws from foreign consumers, but on account of the stimulus it affords to our industrial energies. The fuel of Pennsylvania has become a chief element in the manufacturing activity of the nation.

—A fire damaged the house of Oliver Younger, in Gloucester, Massachusetts, to the amount of $1500, on Friday morning. Among the "movables" distributed in the street was an old chest without fastening of any kind, which contained about five thousand dollars in greenbacks, and some six thousand five hundred dollars in notes, which, with its contents, escaped damage or discovery until picked up after the fire.

—Travelers in the White Mountain region this summer complain that many natural objects of interest are defaced by the advertisements of New York quack medicine men. A purse is to be made up by tourists to employ a house painter to judiciously efface the offensive advertisements by the application of paint, as near as possible to the natural color of the objects disfigured. A similar work on the line of the Hudson river would not be amiss.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Soldier of the Cumberland.—This is a notable book of its kind, fitted to make an impression in the circles for which it is specially designed. It is the memoir of a young Wisconsin soldier, written by his father, in a style that will touch most hearts. The beauty of the book is the noble character of its hero. His filial affection, deference to superiors, love of honor and principle, and his full sympathy with the nobler pursuits and ambitions of life, marked him as a rare character in the quieter sphere of home-life, while his too brief career as a soldier brought out in brilliant relief the true Christian patriot and hero. The story impresses one unwontedly with the costliness of the sacrifice we are laying upon our country's altar. For sale by J. C. Garriges & Co., publishers of the *Sunday School Times*, No. 148 S. Fourth street.

We understand that Lippincott & Co. have in press and will soon publish a volume of Poems, by Miss Sallie Bridges, of this city. The friends of this young lady have long entertained a most favorable estimate of her ability, both as a writer of prose and of verse. Although occasional productions of her pen have found their way into print, this is the only complete collection of them yet made. We have no doubt that those capable of appreciating poetical talent will confirm, by their approval and admiration, the opinion hitherto formed by those who are already familiar with her efforts. The volume is entitled "The Marble Isle, and other Poems."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Base Ball Match — Atlantic, of Brooklyn, vs. Athletic, of Philadelphia.—The above match (the last of the series) took place yesterday, and resulted in another victory for the Atlantics by 43 to 16, being a total in the 10 matches of 230, against 47 for our clubs. There were a large number of persons present yesterday to witness the match (probably two thousand), among whom were a fair proportion of ladies, and the whole was conducted in the most respectable manner. The Athletic players made a fine display, both at the bat and in the field; but it was the current opinion that they would be beaten two to one. Mr. McBride's pitching and Mr. Kleinfelder's catching was very good, and, in fact, the only soft spots in the field were Malone, at second base, and Gratz, at third base—the latter being hurt—but both well known as good ones, but unaccountably failing in catching and stopping many balls in this match, by which a large number of runs were obtained by the Atlantics. The following is the score:—

Athletic.	Runs.	Atlantic.	Runs.
Berkenstock, 1 b.....	2	Pearce, c.....	4
Gaskill, r. f.....	0	C. Smith, 3 b.....	3
Kleinfelder, c.....	3	Start, 1 b.....	3
Gratz, 3 b.....	1	P. O'Brien, c. f.....	4
Malone, 2 b.....	2	Galvin, s.....	4
Wilkins, s.....	2	Crane, 2 b.....	5
McBride, p.....	3	Chapman, l. f.....	5
Hayhurst, c. f.....	2	Pratt, p.....	4
Smith, 1 f.....	1	S. Smith, r. f.....	3
Total.....	16	Total.....	43

RUNS IN EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic....	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	= 16
Atlantic....	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	13	19	= 43

Umpire—Mr. Sutton, Enterprise Club, Brooklyn, New York.

Scorers—Mr. Benson, for Athletic Club; Mr. Mowles, for Athletic Club.

General Birney's Sharp-shooters.—Major J. W. Moore, of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, has arrived in this city from the front, with special orders from the War Department to recruit a regiment of sharp-shooters, to be attached to Major-General Birney's headquarters for special service. Five companies of this regiment will be recruited in this city, and be credited to the draft; the other five will be raised throughout the State. The regiment is to be uniformed similar to the Berdan Sharp-shooters, except that the body jacket will be substituted for the frock coat. They will be armed with the Sharp and Spencer revolving rifles, and when organized will be one of the most effective branches of the service. Recruiting stations will be opened in various parts of the city. It is expected to raise five companies in this city within three weeks. The general headquarters will be at No. 533 Chesnut street.

Hearing Postponed.—The hearing before Commissioner Sargent in the case of the Government Inspector at the Arsenal, which was to have come off yesterday morning, after argument of counsel, was deferred until Tuesday, September 6th, Daniel Dougherty, Esq., appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Valentine for the Government authorities.

Deaths of Soldiers.—The death of E. A. Tubby, a member of the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, Company H, was reported yesterday at the Medical Director's office. Its death occurred at the Filbert Street Hospital. The death of D. Sherrick, Second New York Mounted Rifles, Company M, also occurred at the Chesnut Hill Hospital.

We have by far the largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever be his size or proportions, in garments equal in all respects to work made to measure, *at much lower prices*. For those who prefer, we have also a complete assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to measure in a style surpassed by none. Bennett & Co.,

Tower Hall, No 518 Market street.

Dr. Compton, No. 1547 Vine street.

Matting and Carpet Work.—W. Henry Patten has a large force of *first-class* hands at this branch, and is prepared to fit and lay either a small or large job, at any time, with despatch. W. Henry Patten's,

No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Married.

ASHTON—PRICE.—August 11th, 1864, by Rev. T. W. Maclary, Fifth street, below Girard avenue, Charles H. Ashton, of Washington, D. C., to Miss Mary E. Price, of Wilmington, Del.

BAKER—BUSH.—In Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Aug. 8, by Rev. Francis B. Wheeler, Rev. Samuel Baker, D. D., Pastor of First Baptist Church, Williamsburg, N. Y., to Mrs. Sarah A. Bush, sister of the officiating clergyman.

KENNEY—SMITH.—On the 9th instant, by the Rev. Edward Kenney, Mr. Joseph R. Kenney to Miss Alice Mary Smith, all of this city.

RECTOR—JORDON.—On the 28th instant, at the residence of the bride, Jacksonville, Fla., by the Rev. L. M. Hobbs, Assistant Rector of St. Paul's Church, Surgeon One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, to Miss Mary E. Jordon, only daughter of Mrs. M. Wallace. [New York and Albany papers please copy.]

SMITH—TODD.—On the 11th instant, by the Rev. Joseph F. Berg, Captain Benjamin H. Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Josephine Virginia, second eldest daughter of William H. Todd, Esq., formerly of Kentucky. [New York papers please copy.]

YOHE—REEVES.—On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Greenwold, Mr. Samuel Yohe, of Easton, Pa., to Miss Carrie W. Reeves, of this city.

Died.

FULTON.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. Mary Fulton, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, John Fulton, No. 1345 Cresto street, below Frankford road, Eighteenth Ward, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. Proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

DAVIS.—On the 12th instant, James Davis, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, James McFadden, No. 2031 Arch street, on Monday next, at 4 P. M., without further notice.

HARNED.—Suddenly, on the 11th instant, J. Willie, eldest son of Jacob L. and Sarah L. Harned.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

HOOK.—At Key West, Fla., on Sunday June 19, Captain Corbitt D. Hook, United States Army, in the 26th year of his age.

KEYSER.—On the 11th instant, Lieut. Robert Keyser, son of the late William and Barbara Keyser, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his nephew, William K. Thomas, Main street, above Washington avenue, Germantown, on Sunday, 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—On the 10th instant, Anna M., wife of the late George Johnson.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Linden street, Germantown, on Saturday afternoon, 13th instant, at 4 o'clock.

LITZENBERG.—On the 1st of August, in the hospital near Petersburg, of wounds received in the battle in front of Petersburg, Va., on July 30, Simon Litzenberg, of Company G, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the 23d year of his age, son of Hiram and Sarah E. Litzenberg.

Oh! desolate and sad our hearts to-day
For the loss of the gallant and brave,
Who that in the morning of life passed away,
To rest in a patriot grave.
In youthful pride he left his home
His country to defend,
And gave his life a sacrifice
This wicked strife to end.
No more the drum and trumpet sound
Shall call him to the field;
No more the tyrants of the earth
Shall bid him die or yield.

Due notice will be given of the funeral if the body is recovered.

MacCULLOCH.—On the 5th instant, in Morristown, N. J., Mary E. MacCulloch, daughter of the late Francis L. and Charlotte M. MacCulloch, of Salem, N. J., in the 21st year of her age.

MATLACK.—On Thursday morning, August 11, JOHN MATLACK.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, near Haddonfield, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, August 13th, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

MINTURN.—At Fortress Monroe, on Thursday, August 4th, Adjutant Benjamin G. Minturn, Ninety-second Regiment New York Volunteers, son of the late William H. Minturn.

OGDEN.—After a short illness, at the residence of Mr George Wilks, No. 723 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Mr. J. R. Ogden, late Irish Ambassador, a native of Manchester, England, in the 35th year of his age. The deceased was a Mason of good standing, and a member of the Hope Lodge. No. 344, New York.

Absent from friends, amongst strangers he came
To America's shores, in search of fame,
But it pleased God to take him
From our midst. He is gone, beloved by all,
To his far-distant home.

The funeral will take place from the above place on Saturday, August 13th, 1864.

Due notice will be given of the time in to-morrow's paper.

SHIELDS.—On Thursday morning, 11th instant, Mrs. ANN SHIELDS, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. George Gows, No. 243 S. Eleventh street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street,

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Kerosene Glue Pot.—We are glad to present the public with a new money saving article, simple in construction, as easily managed as an ordinary lamp used for lighting purposes—in fact is simply a common lamp, to which we apply the principle of heating over and around the flame, as secured to us by Letters Patent, issued by the United States, and known as "Fisher's Patent." With this simple apparatus, Glue may be kept hot all day, and not consume five cents' worth of oil.

To mechanics and artisans who are compelled to use alcohol at present high prices, this article will save its cost in one week.

Perseine & Dryden,

No. 102 South Second Street.

THE GREAT FIRE
AT
BENET SIMONS' U. S. NATIONAL WAGON WORKS,
LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE
STILL THE
MASTER OF THE SITUATION.
TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.
Its Enemy, like his great Prototype,
"THE FATHER OF ALL ERROR,"
MUST SUCCUMB.

The citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity are particularly requested to read the following note from Mr. HENRY SIMONS:—

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1864.

M. C Sadler, Agent for Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe:—

Dear Sir:—The No. 10 Chilled Iron Safe I purchased of you in 1863 was in my office, which was burned entirely down, with my Wagon factory, on Friday night last. My books and papers were taken out of the Safe before the fire reached the building, therefore no attention was paid to the Safe, after the fire, for some days.

The office was a three-story brick building, lying just south of my main wagon-shop, and as the wind at the time was from the north, the fire from the wagon-shop was forced strongly upon the office, and everything combustible burned entirely up. On examining the Safe, the inside was found not injured in the least, and with a coat of paint and a little repairing externally, is ready and fit for use.

I can cheerfully recommend LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE to all interested as a most thorough Fire-proof

HENRY SIMONS,
U. S. National Wagon Works.

The following facts in the above certificate are particularly noticeable:—

First. The character of the building, its being located just south of the main wagon-shop, with its immense amount of combustible material; also the fact that the wind at the time was strong from the north, which forced an immense amount of heat upon this building.

Second. The fact that the Safe was the smallest size but one, and that it was left in the cellar, among the ruins, for days without care or attention, as there was nothing left in it.

Third. That the Safe is not sprung, warped, or twisted, but is still in order, and fit for use, even the lock being still uninjured.

This wonderful result, together with the result of the late attempt at robbery of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe at the West Philadelphia Trust Fund, just published, must prove to the satisfaction of all parties interested in safes, that Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe is all that is claimed for it, strictly and thoroughly fire and burglar proof, the Abbe'ron safe maker, David Evans', assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. Verily, Providence is on the side of *Truth*.

M. C. SADLER, Agent.
No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street.

N. B.—The above Safe is now at my depot, and all parties interested will please examine it for themselves.

M. C. SADLER, Agent.

au8-tf

ELECTRICITY.

LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, at No 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, neuralgia pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, sedentary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost multitudinous. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never failed in curing all of the above diseases, except in case of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Mrs Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department. Consultation free.

Prof. BOLLES & Dr. BROWN,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

au8-3m*

Old Government
Java Coffee,
And all the finest
Green and Black Teas,
Constantly on hand by
Davis & Brooks,
Arch and Tenth.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c
No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO.'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	PIANOS.
STECK & CO.'S		PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 75, 86 and 90 cents; 5-4, 6-4 and 12-4 to proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1·37½ to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Matting, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stenhlow's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.

jy7-3m

Cousty's Tea Warehouse.—Established in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in
Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars,
Ales & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care,
At No. 124 S. SECOND Street.
JOSHUA E. COUSTY.

jn28 1y

AMUSEMENTS.

FOR THREE DAYS—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS TROUPE of Mr. CHAS. WARNER, will perform AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS as follows:—NORTHTOWN, THIS (FRIDAY), DURANTOWN, FRIDAY, THE FRANKFORD, SATURDAY, 13th. The entire Classic Troupe will appear on each occasion. au11-3t*

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

The grand romantic, equestrian, supernatural drama,

ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style of unprecedented magnificence, with wonderful transformations, magnificent scenery, grand marches, superb costumes and properties, beautiful music and choruses. jy27

REMARKABLE EXHIBITION,
FOR ONLY ONE WEEK,
ARCH STREET, ABOVE SEVENTEENTH.

Messrs. THAYER & NOYES' United States Circus, and Messrs VAN AMBURG & CO'S Mammoth Menagerie, combined, will be opened to the public, commencing On MONDAY EVENING, August 8,

And continuing EVERY EVENING until Saturday 13th inst., inclusive. For remarks on the afternoons of Tuesday 9th, Wednesday 10th, Thursday 11th, Friday 12th, and Saturday 13th

Admission—Adults 50 cts. each; Children 25 cents. Afternoon performance commences at 2½ o'clock; evening, 7½ o'clock. Doors open at half hour earlier on each occasion. Menagerie Matinee Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock, for the benefit of the CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS. au5-6t

FOR CAPE MAY.

THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER

"MANHATTAN,"

CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,

Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH Street Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock; returning will leave Cape May every Monday Wednesday and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $2 50; carriage hire included. Children half price; carriage hire included. Servants $1·50; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after 5 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid.

jy21-tf JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed, it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Subscriptions will be Received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [au12-tf]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—REMOVAL AND Consolidation.—The offices of the Inland and Independent Telegraph Lines have been removed from Nos. 113 CHESNUT Street and 9 South THIRD Street, to the southeast corner of THIRD and CHESNUT streets, thus avoiding the delays and inaccuracies of re-laying, re-sabering, and re-writing over connecting or sectional lines.

These companies have also been consolidated with the United States Telegraph Company, and their consolidated lines now extend over the United States and Canadas, and are now being rapidly constructed to California, and the Territories of Oregon and Idaho.

The public will at once see the advantage that this line now enjoys over all other lines, inasmuch as messages are forwarded over the shortest points, thus avoiding the delays and inaccuracies of re-laying, re-sabering, and re-writing over connecting or sectional lines.

The United States Consolidated Lines are the only lines working in opposition to the Old Monopoly.

A. J. BALDWIN, Superintendent
Philadelphia, Aug 10, 1864. au 11 6t

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 710 MARKET Street,

are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.

The superiority of their OIL in every respect, has caused it to a reputation and sale beyond any other brand in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See commendals of Physicians of Medical Colleges. au 1

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED,
McCALLA'S HAT CAP,
BATHING ROOMS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
FIRST STORE ABOVE
ATLANTIC HOTEL, C

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

McCLELLAN.

From the Tribune.

"Won't you buy a splendid portrait of General Grant?" asked a most intelligent peddler, six months from England, of a country friend as one of our hotels a few days since. "No, sir; I do not want it." "Ah! then you will take this of General McClellan?" "No, no; I wouldn't have *that* any how." "Ah, sir," resumed the peddler, waxing confidential, "I sell more of McClellan now than I do of Grant; but if I only had General Lee, I could sell ten times as many of him as I can of McClellan—and to the same men."

If we were to say to an average Democrat—what we undoubtedly believe—that two-thirds of those now noisily for McClellan would rather vote directly for Lee, he would probably resist, if not resent the assertion; but no candid McClellanite will deny that Lee's generalship has done more for McClellan than McClellan's own. We appeal to every candid observer for the truth and pertinence of our averment, that Union failures and Union discouragement are the chief grounds of hope for McClellan's success. Here is a Union general aspiring to be President of the Union, who is to be elected, if at all, not on the strength of his own achievements, but on that of his antagonist's. Suppose Sherman had triumphed at Fredericksburg, taken Richmond, broken the Rebel power, and established the authority of the Union over the South, does any man believe that McClellan would have been to-day a formidable competitor for the Presidency? Ditto as to Hooker's Chancellorsville effort? Or suppose General Grant had routed Lee's army at Spottsylvania, and run him thence at headlong speed into North Carolina, who would to-day be taking stock in General McClellan as a Presidential aspirant? Suppose it were now morally certain that the Rebellion would finally collapse in September, who would give a button for McClellan's chance of election in November? Who does not see that his fortunes rise as the country sinks, and that his chances would be brightened by his country's ruin?

We speak calmly, for we would provoke reflection. We have not yet felt that we could do our country any good by plunging headlong into a foaming Presidential canvass. We have no choice that General McClellan should or should not be nominated for President at Chicago. It seems quite probable that the choice will ultimately lie between him and a more exceptionable competitor; for, though probably the weakest, he is by no means the worst of the prominent aspirants for that distinction. But he is in the hands of worse men than himself—men who never sympathized with their country in her resistance to slaveholding treason, even in the blind way and to the small extent that he did, and who too soon had him in their toils, and, inflaming and playing upon his ambition, made his military career the deplorable failure it was.

These crafty politicians, who were never for one moment enemies of the Rebellion, who never sought to nor wished to overthrow otherwise than by surrendering it the whole country and its principles and its essential aims, now own and run him, and would, if successful in their scheme, make his whole Administration a copy of the last six sad months of Buchanan's. The Union they sigh for is just that which Horatio Seymour contemplated when he thought the whole trouble could be composed by the loyal States one by one creeping in at the open back door of the Southern Confederacy, and so inducing the Southrons once more to tolerate our companionship by enabling them profoundly to despise us. There are a good many in favor of McClellan for next President, for many diverse reasons; but not one for the reason that he considers the slaveholders' Rebellion flagrantly wrong, and wants a man in the White House who can and will put it down. Among all the reasons for preferring him, we never heard one like that.

To elect McClellan President is to surrender at discretion to the Confederacy, asking its leaders to take us in and do for us on their own terms. His supporters shout for "the Constitution as it is;" but mean "the Constitution altered as the slave power shall choose to have it." Elect him President, and it will be a recognized misdemeanor, if not a legally punishable offense, to speak of slavery as Washington, Lafayette, and Jefferson habitually did, much more to resist its diffusion as Jefferson first taught us to do, with Washington's official ratification.

There are a good many unequivocal Rebels in this country who prefer a bolder and more pronounced partisan of the Rebellion to McClellan; but there is not one voter in the free States who considers Jeff. Davis a patriot statesman fighting against injustice and oppression who will not, should he be nominated, give his voice and vote to George B. McClellan.

THE UNITED STATES ABROAD—THE CLOSING DISCUSSIONS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

From the Times.

If the legislation of the British Parliament concerned us as much as do its debates, we might have the satisfaction of finding that our affairs could be managed for us by a foreign legislative body quite as well as by a Congress at home. We do not, it will be seen, come in for any unnecessary mention in the prorogation speech from the throne; but it is satisfactory to find that the Queen, having first announced her friendly relations with the Emperor of China, declares her firm purpose to maintain a strict neutrality between the belligerents in this country.

This, taken by itself, must be held to be pleasing intelligence, and we do not know that it is rendered less so by the discussions relating to this country, and to the American continent generally, which immediately preceded it. We give prominence in two of these discussions in our news columns to-day; one brought up by an easy-tempered Catholic member of the House, Lord Edward Howard, bearing upon subsidized emigration to the United States, and the other by Mr. Kinglake, on the subject of the recognition of the Archduke Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico.

The significance of the speeches evoked by Lord E. Howard's motion (which was simply for the production of papers), is, that neither the mover nor the speakers who followed him (including even the notable Lindsay), were able to specify a single case in which emigrants had been tampered with on British territory by recruiting agents from the United States—although the ultimate object of the motion itself was to tie the action of the Government in the process.

Lord E. Howard presented a variety of facts—if such we are bound to regard them—tending to show that there is a vast emigration of an unusual kind going on from the North-of-England factory districts—unusual in this, that the emigrants are mysteriously supplied with money; unusual still more, from the fact that married men in large numbers—seven hundred having come from one section within a few weeks—are found deserting their wives and families, with no purpose of sending them relief or helping them to follow.

Such an unprecedented condition of things can only be referable, it is conjectured, to the liberal use of the United States currency in the hands of recruiting agents. But the trouble is to find out how the money is distributed. In one or more instances it has been found, it seems, that the migrant received the wages of his covenant on board the ship which was to convey him to this country, to that there was really no actual violation of the municipal law of England that could be proven.

This business, moreover, of making advances, on board ship, to recruits or to emigrants intended for recruits, is, it seems, one of a regularly established character. The Atlantic steamships, it appears, are thronged with agents, who have no end of money at their command, and who employ, in addition to money, every sort of blandishment to gain the confidence of their victims, and having got them thoroughly in their power by the time they reach New York, drug them, hand them over to some recruiting patrol, have them sworn into the service of the United States at once, and made, as Lord Howard says, food for powder. His Lordship, however, refrains from charging the American Government with knowledge of, and connivance at, this business. And he takes occasion to compliment General Dix for having interfered to check the system in cases that came under his official knowledge.

A similar absence of direct crimination marks the reply made on the part of the Government by Mr. Layard; and from the admissions contained in the Under Secretary's speech we are led to infer that in the specific cases where Lord Lyons has deemed it necessary to offer remonstrance, it was found that the emigrants themselves were to blame for any troubles they got into by the inveiglement of recruiting agents. In other words, we presume, it has been found that they clutched the money proffered them without the slightest regard to the engagement its acceptance bound them to, and trusted, no doubt, to accident, to the facilities for desertion, or to the interference of their Government, to save them from the service they had agreed to enter.

It is surely not uncharitable to look for these and similar motives underneath the behavior of such men, at least, as the seven hundred, whose heartless desertion of their wives and families Lord Edward Howard so pathetically pictures. Without going deeply into the moralities of factory life in Lancashire, we apprehend it is not unfair to conclude that there are seven hundred many times told, on whom the notion of moral duty sits lightly enough to make them ready speculators in any enterprise that offers them immediate sensual gratification—that releases them from home restraints, and that furnishes them with a chance of clutching the recruiting bounty, along with sundry contingent chances of escaping the labor, the risks, and the responsibilities of the recruit himself.

Not the least singular feature in the discussion will be found to be the testimony of Sir Robert Peel, to the effect that the secret recruiting business in Ireland is at a discount. This change, of which the Irish Secretary makes gratifying mention, is attributed in part to the continued rise in the price of gold, to the promulgation of healthy information as to the risks of soldier-life in America, and above all, to a timely remonstrance on the subject addressed to the entire people by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Indeed, the whole question is brought to an admirable solution by Mr. Layard and those who spoke on the occasion, when they urge the circulation of cheap anti-American literature among the masses.

Tracts on political economy, with special reference to legal-tender notes and a specie basis; pamphlets on swamp fevers and dumb agues; statistics on army mortality, and the average of human life under peculiar social conditions, are to be freely distributed, and will, no doubt, have their influence, especially upon that large class which may heretofore have been denied the privilege of learning to read.

An agreeable diversion from the grievances of these emigrants may be found by turning to the parliamentary conversation which ensued upon Mr. Kinglake's questioning of ministers relating to Mexico. It would appear that the Under Secretary of State (Mr. Layard) failed to give an answer satisfactory even to his own chief, as to the hopes of recognition held out to Maximilian. And the exceedingly cautious and diplomatic speech with which Lord Palmerston supplemented Mr. Layard's reply, is a subject worth attention. The First Minister, it seems, is not yet assured that an Imperial Government has been formed in Mexico. Till he is, he cannot promise recognition.

REMARKABLE FEATURE OF THE RECRUITING MOVEMENT.

Persons Physically Disqualified for Service "Marked" by the Surgeons.

Some of the surgeons attached to the Provost Marshals' offices in this city have devised a new and exceedingly effective scheme for the treatment of persons who propose to enlist, but are found physically incompetent to endure the hardships of the service. Such persons are "marked" upon their backs. It is understood that the surgeons object to the use of the word "branded."

It is alleged on behalf of the surgeons that this "marking" is done for their own convenience and protection; that it is a private arrangement of theirs; that the Provost Marshal-General's Department has nothing to do with it, and has no knowledge of the facts; and that the result is a positive benefit to the service, because it obviates the possibility of accepting a man who has been pronounced physically incompetent to do duty.

The abuse at which this measure is aimed is extensively practised by the brokers, who take men rejected at one office to another one, and if again rejected, to still another, and so on, in the hope that they may find a surgeon who will overlook the cause of disability, and accept the recruit. If successful in his efforts the broker gets a high compensation. The process of "marking" men is not publicly known, and the physicians do not divulge their secret. The work is done during the examination, and so quietly, it is said, that the person does not know when the operation is performed upon him. The mark is sometimes in the form of a cross.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

The Iron-clad "Tecumseh."

In an official report to the Rebel Government, General Maury, commanding at Mobile, mentions as an incident of the Federal successes in Mobile Bay, the sinking of our iron-clad vessel *Tecumseh*. She was classed as a third-rate, and had a tonnage of about one thousand.

The *Tecumseh* was one of the Ericsson batteries, and was launched at Jersey City in September last. She was of the following dimensions:—Extreme length over armor, 235 feet; length outside of stern and stern post, 190 feet; extreme beam over armor, 46 feet; breadth of beam over boat proper, 37 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 13 feet; shear of deck 12 inches; crown of deck amidships, 5 inches; distance from stem to extreme end of boat proper, 9 feet; distance from stem to extreme end of armor forward, 11 feet; distance from stern post to extreme end of boat aft, 20 feet 8 inches; distance from stern post to extreme end of armor aft, 25 feet. She was built of iron, in the most formidable and improved manner. Her turrets were eight inches thick, being two inches thicker than those of her predecessors. The machinery was of the finest workmanship, and the vessel had a speed of about ten knots an hour. The deck plating was half an inch thicker than other iron-clads of her class, and the deck was of solid oak, seven inches in thickness.

Her frame was curiously put together, and it was supposed that it would be next to impossible for a steel-pointed shot to enter her side. First, there was the inside plating of iron, then fifteen inches of solid oak, then an iron strapping, and then the outer coat of mail, consisting of five plates of inch iron. Her two guns were of 15-inch calibre.

The *Tecumseh* was ordered to the West Gulf Squadron last spring, but on arriving at Fortress Monroe was sent up James river. The news of her loss is the first information we have had of her having joined Admiral Farragut's fleet. Our list of her officers has been mislaid.

Admiral Buchanan.

Unless we are mistaken in the identity of the man, the Rebel Admiral Buchanan, who lost a leg and was taken prisoner in the recent naval battle in Mobile Bay, is the same who fought the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads against the *Monitor* in 1862. His name is Franklin Buchanan. He is a native of Baltimore, and entered the United States navy in 1815.

He was the first Superintendent of the Naval Academy (1845-7), became Captain in 1855, and was afterwards employed on shore duty of various kinds until 1861, when he was commandant of the Washington Navy Yard. On April 19, the day when Massachusetts volunteers were attacked in the streets of Baltimore, he sent in his resignation and retired to his farm on the Eastern shore; but finding that his native State did not secede, he petitioned to be restored.

Being refused, he entered the service of the Confederate States, and was employed to superintend the fitting out of the frigate *Merrimac*, which the Rebels had raised after that vessel had been sunk by Commodore Goldsboro, at Norfolk. In the fight with the *Monitor* he was wounded by a rifle-ball as severely, that he was obliged to relinquish his command.

Resuming his post after the vessel had been repaired, he was in command at the time of the occupation of Norfolk by General Wool, and blew up the *Merrimac* to save her from capture. His conduct was investigated by a court-martial ordered by the Rebel Navy Department, which investigation resulted in his acquittal. He was in command of the Rebel vessel *Tennessee*, at Mobile, which, after a severe and desperate engagement, surrendered to Admiral Farragut on the 5th inst.

WANTS.

POVERTY IN ENGLAND.—A farmer who had grain fields and a fine garden found his turnip-beds disturbed one morning. He didn't know what to think of it, but he concluded he would watch the next night, and see who did it. So he stayed concealed behind a bush or tree a long time, and at last a man came over the high fence and walked up to the turnip-bed and pulled some up. The farmer followed, and saw him go into a house very near his own. He knew the man was very poor, and had several children; so he thought he would say nothing about it till next morning. When he went into the house, the children were standing round a little bed in the corner of the room, and a sick boy lay on it. Their mother was there; and she had a basin and spoon in her hand, from which she was feeding him some broth. The farmer stepped forward, and she seemed very much frightened; but she sat still, and he saw in the bowl the pieces of his turnips. But he could not tell her of it, for the sick boy looked so eager for the broth, and the other poor children watched every spoonful he took with such hungry faces, though they did not speak, that he pitied them, and would not say anything about what their father had done. He asked the woman if he could see her husband, and she became paler than before, but told him the man was in bed yet; for he had no work to do, and nothing to eat. "But you appear to have food for your children," said the farmer. "A little, sir," she replied, "for this poor sick one. The other ones have hardly a mouthful, and husband lies in bed because he doesn't get so hungry there as if he was up." The farmer was going away without saying another word, but he thought he would tell her to send one of the children to get some vegetables for more broth. She thanked him, and told him that she had no more meat to make it of. And what do you think she had made that of? Of a cat that had come to their house!—*Miss Woodson.*

—Among the wounded Rebel prisoners taken by Sherman at Atlanta were two women. The sex of one was discovered during the amputation of her leg. The other was mortally wounded through the breast by a grape-shot.

GAMBLING FOR THE MILLION.

From Blackwood's.

Nothing shows what a practical people we are more than our establishment of insurances against railroad accidents. The spirit of commercial enterprise, by which a man charters himself for a railroad voyage with an insured cargo of his bones, ligaments, cartilage, and adipose tissue, abundantly proves that we are nature's own traders and shopkeepers.

Any ordinary people, less imbued with Liverpool and Manchester notions, would have bestirred themselves how to prevent, or at least lessen, the number of those casualties. They would have set to work to see what precautions could be adopted to give greater security to travel. We, on the contrary, are too businesslike to waste time on this inquiry.

We are convinced that, let us build ships ever so strong, there will be shipwrecks. So we feel assured that a certain number of railway accidents, as they are called, will continue to occur, be as broad-gauge as you will! We accept the situation, therefore, as the French say, and insure; that is to say, we book a bet of very long odds—three to a thousand—that we shall be rolled up cut in two, flattened into a thin sheeting, and ground into an impalpable powder, between Croydon and Brighton. If we arrive safe, the assurance office pockets a few shillings; if we win our wager, our executor receives a thousand pounds.

It is about the grimmest kind of gambling ever man heard of; and yet we see folk of the most unquestionable propriety—dignitaries of the church, judges, civil and uncivil servants of the Crown, and scores of others, whom nothing would tempt into the Carnival at Rmu or Baden, as coolly as possible piating their outside game, and backing themselves heavily for a dislocated paralysis, a depressed fracture of the cranium, or at least a compounded dislocation of the hip-joint.

Now, if the Protestant Church entertained what the Romanists call cases of conscience, I should like greatly to ask, Is this right? Is it justifiable to make a contingent profit out of your cerebral vertebræ or your political space?

We have long been derided and scoffed at for making connubialism marketable, and putting a price on a wife's infidelity; but it strikes me this is something worse; for what, after all, is a rib—a false rib, too—compared with the whole bony skeleton?

"Allah is Allah!" said the Turkish Admiral to Lady Hester Stanhope; "but I have got two anchors astern," showing that, with all his fatalism, he did not despise what are technically called human means. So the reverend Archdeacon, going down for his sea-baths, might say, "I am not quite sure they'll carry me safely, but it shall not be all misfortune—I'll take out some of it in money."

The system, however, has its difficulties, for though it is a round game, the stakes are apportioned with reference to the rank and condition of the winner—as, for instance, the Solicitor-General's collar-bone is worth a shoemaker's whole body, and a judge's patella is of more value than a dealer in marine stores and his rising family. Thus is a decorum would prevent their sojourning at Homburg or Wiesbaden. They could not, of course, be seen "punting" at the play-table at Ems; but here is a legitimate game which all may join in, and where, certainly, the anxiety that is said to impart the chief ecstacy to the gamester's passion rises to the very highest. It is heads and tails for a smashing stake, and ought to interest the most sluggish of mortals.

What a useful addition, then, would it be for one Bradshaw to have a tabular view of the "odds" on the different lines, as that a speculative individual, desiring to provide for his family, might know where to address himself with best chance of an accident! One can imagine an assurance company puffing its unparalleled advantages and unrivalled opportunity, when four excursion trains were to start at five minutes' intervals, and the prospect of a smash was little short of a certainty. "Great attractions! the late rains have injured the chief portion of the line, so that a disaster is confidently looked for every hour. Make your game, gentlemen—make your game; nothing received after the bell rings."

The Hanging and Floating Gardens of Mexico.

The Mexicans had a passion for flowers. They collected together in splendid gardens such as were remarkable for perfume or for brilliancy of color. To these they added medicinal plants, methodically arranged—shrubs distinguished by their blossoms or their foliage, by the excellency of their fruit or their berries—and also trees of elegant or majestic appearance. They delighted in laying out their terraces and bowers on hilly slopes, where they looked as if suspended. Aqueducts brought thither water from a distance, which overflowed in cascades or filled spacious basins tenanted by the choicest fish. Mysterious pavilions were hidden among the foliage, and statues reared their forms amid the flowers.

All the kinds of animals that we assemble in our gardens consecrated to science—such as the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, and the Zoological Gardens of London—contributed to the ornament of our costly of these resorts of pleasure. Birds were there of beautiful plumage, kept in cages as large as houses; there also were wild beasts, animals of various kinds, and even serpents. Bernal Diaz there first beheld the rattlesnake, which he describes as having "*castanets in its tail.*" One of the royal gardens, two leagues from Tezuco, was formed on the side of a hill, whose summit was reached by an ascent of five hundred steps, and was crowned by a basin, whence, by an effort of hydraulic skill, water flowed in succession into three other reservoirs, adorned with gigantic statues. Cortez also mentions the gardens of a Cacique which were not less than two leagues in circumference. Another curiosity existing in the *chinampas*, or floating gardens, scattered over the lakes.

These artificial islets, of fifty to a hundred yards long, served for the cultivation of vegetables and flowers for the market of the capital. Some of the islets had consistency enough for shrubs of some size to grow on, or to bear even a hut of light material. They were at pleasure moved to the bank by poles, or were made to move over the water with their floral treasures by the same means. This spectacle impressed the Spaniards greatly, and according to Bernal Diaz, made them say that they had been transported into an enchanted region like those they had read of in the romance of "Amadis de Gaul."—See Chevalier's "Mexico."

THE EYE OF THE NEEDLE.—A recent traveler to the Holy Land informs us that there is at the side of the principal gate of Jerusalem a small one, which, upon occasions of great urgency, was opened for admission of persons after the great gates of the city were closed for the night. This gate from its small size, was called the Eye of the Needle; and to get a *camel* through it at all was no small task—for a *loaded* camel to pass was an utter impossibility. With the above fact before the mind, one can see that the words of our Saviour, when speaking of the "straight gate" and the "rich man," were more lit ral than many suppose. And we say how, as the rich man passes into the narrow way, he sides and the low top of the straight gate strips everything from him to which he had before trusted. No one can take anything but himself through. For easier is it to strip a camel of its burden than to divest a rich man of his trust in riches.—*Christian Register.*

AUCTION SALES

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

WANTS.

CITY POINT, Va.,
August 7, 1864.

QUARTER MASTER'S DEPOT OF REPAIRS, ARMY OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND.

WANTED,

300 Teamsters,
50 Wheelwrights,
50 Blacksmiths, and
20 Carriage Trimmers.

Who will receive the highest rates of Government pay rations, and medical attendance.

Transportation furnished by applying at

No. 231 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. J. STRONG,
Captain, A. Q. M.
JAMES M. KELLY,
au10-1m Quartermaster's Agent.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.—FOR SALE.—Cottage on Lafayette street, 11 rooms. Lot 66 by 200 feet. Inquire
au1-tf FIRST STORE ABOVE ATLANTIC HOTEL.

TO RENT.—HANDSOME STORE, WITH plate glass windows, and dwelling. No. 257 S. SEVENTH Street. jy21-tf

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Horses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without insurance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,
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C. H. WRIGHT & CO.,
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REVENUE STAMP LAW.

Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law, for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:—
On orders of $50, two per cent. discount.
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VANCE STEWART
ROCK OIL COMPANY.
Incorporated June 29, 1864.
Capital, $300,000.
60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $1 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES
Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very centre of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance upon both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwestwardly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, it would continue to reach the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body or sheet of Oil. It is certain that scores of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same discovered oil territory, and not distant, one from the continuation of the identical same gorge between the range of hills from each other about three miles apart in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon rival those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years a well now pumping a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow: Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. Also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 113 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased well, *now pumping*, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by this Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137,550, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a sugar house, etc.; also patches of timber.

The sale of stock of the Company for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three oil wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within four months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored hereabouts to the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 113 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy5-tf

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We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

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An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT VALUE.

100 Pieces Linen Cambric Dresses.
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By giving his personal attention to the selling and hanging thereof, he hopes to continue to receive the liberal patronage of the public.

Citizens and visitors are respectfully invited to examine the variety on hand. jy20-1m

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This privilege is valuable, as those 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.

Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.

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jy27-30t

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BANKERS,
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OFFER FOR SALE THE
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BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Financial Agent of the United States.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10
TREASURY NOTES.

NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the New Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Lawful Money on the 15th days of February and August, respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into United States 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

Any one subscribing for not less than $25,000 of the Loan at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., payable by the Treasury Department on the receipt of a bill for the amount, approved by the subscription agent.

Referring to the annexed appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury, I ask all those desirous of aiding the Government to subscribe to this Loan.

C. H. CLARK,
au9-1m PRESIDENT.

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THE ONLY BANK NOTE REPORTER IN PHILADELPHIA.

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A SOLDIER
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Many of the youth of our land, through a patriotic sense of duty, have gone forth to share the hardships and self-denial of the life of a soldier. The exemplary Christian fortitude and heroic example of this young man should be held up for imitation at every fireside where loyalty to country is a virtue. No sympathetic heart can read this book without tears. It is the most beautiful instance of filial affection and lofty Christian patriotism we have seen on record. It is the very book to send to sons and brothers in the army.

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au13-w1m5t No. 148 S. FOURTH Street, Philad'a.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HATS, CAPS, SHOES, Dry Goods, Sewing Materials, &c.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, August 8, 1864.

Written proposals will be received at this office until further notice, for furnishing the following articles for use of contraband men, women, and children in this Department:—
Brogans (russet, &c.), and other serviceable Boots and Shoes for men, women, and children's wear.
Chin, felt, and woolen Hats, and cloth Caps.
Jerseys, Linsey, Gingham, Calicoes, Blankets, and other woolen and cotton goods.
Hickory Stripe (for shirts), Bed-ticking, unbleached Muslin, woolen Socks and Burlaps.
Spool Cotton, black and white; Linen Thread.
Bone Suspender Buttons; large Buttons for Coats.
White Porcelain Buttons, Yarn, Needles, and other sewing materials and trimmings.
Samples should be sent with each bid, at the expense of the party forwarding the same.
An oath of allegiance should accompany each bid.
No

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864.

RETIREMENT OF THE REBEL SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

LETTERS OF TRAITORS MEMMINGER AND DAVIS.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. Memminger's letter of resignation, and that of the President accepting it, will be found below. In the retirement of private life, to which Mr. Memminger goes, he will not fail to receive the kindest evidences of public esteem. The industry, zeal, and fidelity which have characterized his administration have not failed to illustrate the purity of his life, and will not fail to reap their reward.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, June 15, 1864.—His Excellency the President:—SIR:—You have been aware for several months past of my desire to withdraw from my present official position, and of the reasons which restrained me from so doing. With an earnest purpose to devote to the service of my country, during the perils which surround her, whatever faculties I may possess, I had nevertheless perceived that the enormous burdens imposed on the Treasury by a war on so vast a scale, and the difficulty of sustaining them, had given rise to discontent and distrust in the ability of the officer administering the financial department. To these elements of dissatisfaction was added another arising from essential differences in the plans submitted by the head of the department and those adopted by Congress.

In this condition of things it would seem to have been proper to have resigned my office as soon as Congress had passed its judgment against the plans which I had submitted.

Two considerations, however, prevented. The first was a repugnance to any act which could be misconstrued into an abandonment of a post of duty assigned to me during a struggle in which I felt that every citizen owed to his country whatever sacrifice or service was demanded of him. The financial plan which was finally adopted by the last Congress had been uncertain until the end of the session. It was not matured until the two Houses had referred the matter to Committees of Conference, and it became a law only on the last day of the session. The machinery which was required for its operation was complex and extensive, and, by the terms of the law, just forty days were allowed to carry it into complete effect. No new head of the department, however competent, would have been able to acquire sufficient knowledge of office details in time to have carried out the provisions of the act. The public good, therefore, demanded that I should not leave my post during this period.

The second consideration which prevented was the unwillingness I felt to leave you in opposition to your desire, while you honored me with such confidence as you have manifested, and while our whole energies were still taxed by the gross and varied responsibilities attendant upon the office in which Providence has placed you.

These considerations now no longer govern. The first is at an end. The funding of the currency has been nearly completed, and the entire machinery required by the plans of Congress and finance is now in full operation. No interest will suffer by my now giving place to a successor. The second consideration is that I yield to the conviction that justice to myself and the public requires me to insist on the acceptance of the resignation which I now tender, in the hope that you will be successful in choosing a successor whose views shall harmonize with those of Congress, and who may, on that account, be better able (none can be more earnestly desirous) than I have been, to do valuable service to our country.

I confess, sir, that I cannot, without deep emotion, separate from you and my colleagues in the Cabinet. Neither can I do so without bearing my testimony that never, in the utmost freedom of confidential intercourse, have I heard one word or suggestion indicating aught but a conscientious and disinterested desire to do what was best for our country. It had been my hope that ere our official connection terminated our country would be in full fruition of the peace and independence for which she had paid so costly a price, and that you, sir, would have enjoyed, in the spectacle of her happiness and prosperity, the only reward you seek for the ceaseless cares and labors devoted to her service. Though this may not now be, I shall not cease in private life to give my warm co-operation in whatever may conduce to the consummation so ardently desired.

I need scarcely add, Mr. President, that while desiring to be relieved at as early a period as may be practicable, my services remain freely at your disposal until you shall have selected my successor in office.

With heartfelt wishes for your health, happiness, and prosperity, I remain, with the highest respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER.

RICHMOND, Va., June 21, 1864.—Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 15th instant, stating the grounds on which you deem that justice to yourself and to the public requires you to urge my acceptance of your resignation.

Some months since you expressed a desire to retire, for the reason that, in your belief, the public service would be promoted by the appointment of a successor whose views of financial policy accorded better than your own with the legislation then lately adopted. I knew the extreme difficulty of conducting the Treasury Department during the pending struggle. I was aware that any officer, however competent, must probably fail to escape the animadversions of those who are ready to attribute to inefficient administration the embarrassments due to deficiency of resources and the want of legislation best adapted to the existing circumstances. The experience acquired by you in the organization and management of the Department could not be immediately replaced, and for these reasons I was satisfied that the general welfare would be injuriously affected by your withdrawal at that time. You have now at least the consolation and satisfaction to know that your personal wishes were surrendered to a conviction of public duty.

Recent events do not warrant me in refusing your renewed request that I should accept your resignation. The regret you express at the prospect of our official separation is sincerely shared by me. From your entrance on the duties of your office, I have observed and appreciated the cheerful and unremitting devotion of all your faculties to the public service, and do not fail to remember that it was at the sacrifice of private inclinations that you continued to fulfil the arduous duties of your post. The offer you make of your services until your successor can assume office is in the same patriotic spirit, and is accepted as thankfully as it is generously tendered. At as early a period as practicable, I will endeavor to comply with your request to be relieved.

While duly grateful acknowledgments for your past assistance, and for your kind expressions of personal regard, be assured of the cordial esteem with which I am, your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Hon. C. G. Memminger, Sec. C. S. Treasury, Richmond, Va.

The Stoneman Raid.

We were happy to meet in the city yesterday our gallant, dashing, patriotic young friend, James P. Brownlow, Colonel of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry. The Colonel looks a little the worse for wear since his recent perilous raid and narrow escape from the clutches of the Rebels, yet his ophthalmics are as buoyant as of old.

Colonel Brownlow informs us that he saw and conversed with a brigade commander who had returned from the Stoneman raid, who informed him that Stoneman destroyed nine locomotives at Macon, burned a number of bridges, tore up many miles of track, and destroyed a Cap Factory at Forsyth, or some other little town this side of Macon.

In a military point of view, the raid was a decided success—abundantly worth the sacrifice made for it. Before being surrounded he had captured General Lowry's private horses, one of them being one of the handsomest and most valuable horses he had seen. But he abandoned these, and was compelled to swim the river to make his escape. When he arrived in camp he was *sans* boots, hat, coat, and some say, breeches. He denies the latter bill in the indictment.

Colonel Brownlow accompanies his splendid regiment to Nashville to be remounted. He thinks Colonel Croxton, of Kentucky, who attempted to get away at the same time with him, was either captured or a worse fate befell him.—*Chattanooga Gazette.*

The Fatal 21st of July.

The Cleveland *Herald* notes the following singular facts respecting a family which the war has made famous. A remarkable fatality has attended the well-known McCook family of this State. Charles, the youngest brother, and but seventeen years old, fell at Bull Run, July 21, 1861; Brigadier-General Robert McCook, another brother, was murdered by guerillas in Northern Alabama, July 21, 1862; Major McCook, the father, was killed July 21, 1863, in the pursuit of Morgan, in this State, and Colonel Daniel McCook, a third brother, died from his wounds, July 18, 1864.

About the 21st of July, 1863, General Alexander McD. McCook and Colonel Daniel McCook were serving in the Army of the Cumberland. They spoke to another officer of the remarkable fact that two brothers had died on the 21st of July in each of the two years preceding, and remarked that it had made the family as much superstitious as to that day.

When the 21st of July was passed they again rejoiced to the subject, and telegraphed to their friends that they were safe. Just then they received a despatch from home, saying that their father was killed in the Morgan raid on the fatal 21st.

THE FIGHT FOR CUMBERLAND.

Battles of Folck's Mill and Oldtown—Repulse of the Enemy.

From the Cumberland Union, August 8.

On Monday afternoon, August 1, at 4 o'clock, the Rebels, five thousand strong, under the command of Generals McCausland and Bradley T. Johnson, approached the city by the Baltimore turnpike, to the residence and mill of John Folck, three miles from town. General Kelley had previously determined to give them battle, and made the proper disposition of his forces, which were not equal to the number of the enemy, in order to dispute their entrance into the town.

The Rebels are said to have inquired of Mr. Folck the strength and position of General Kelley's forces, declaring it to be their intention to enter Cumberland and plunder and destroy it as they had Chambersburg. While thus in conversation a shell from our battery came whizzing over them, notifying them of General Kelley's readiness to receive them and causing them to "skedaddle" out of harm's way.

The fight thus opened, continued throughout the afternoon with artillery and infantry, shots being heard until half-past eight in the evening, at which time the Rebels were in full retreat towards Oldtown, taking the mountain road, which crosses the Williams' road nine miles below the city. Their hasty retreat was distinctly heard by our citizen volunteer, who had blockaded the Williams' road, and were on picket duty all night within hearing distance of the retreating column.

The residence, mill, and outhouses of Mr. Folck were in range of our guns, and were struck by several shots, two or three of which penetrated the dwelling-house, while others struck and set fire to the barn, which was totally consumed.

The Rebels brought three pieces of artillery, one 24-pounder, into the battle-field. General Keller used but two pieces.

McCausland and Bradley Johnson, we are informed, addressed their troops previous to the attack, promising them a levy of $250,000 on our citizens, $100 in greenbacks to each soldier, and one hour's freedom in the city for pillage; all of which we have been spared from enduring by the energy and valor of General Kelley and the officers and men under his command.

The loss of the Rebels at Folck's Mill and Oldtown was about one hundred killed and wounded. Our loss was three killed and five or six wounded.

We append the report of General Kelley to Governor Boreman, of West Virginia:—

CUMBERLAND, August 2.—To Governor Boreman:—The enemy attacked me yesterday at 4 P. M. We fought him till dark. At 11 P. M. he retreated from my front, going by a mountain road towards Oldtown, on the Potomac, leaving his killed and wounded, two caissons, quite a quantity of ammunition, also many wagons, carriages, &c.

Prisoners report Bradley Johnson and McCausland in command.

My force is pursuing. I hope to overtake him at the river.

B. F. KELLEY, Brigadier-General.

A friend has furnished us with the following interesting account of the fight at Oldtown:—

General Kelley sent Colonel Stough out to Green Spring run on Monday afternoon (he having been ordered in previously with his command), to cut off the retreat of Johnson and McCausland, who were expected to reach Oldtown that evening at six o'clock. The Rebels, however, changed their course, and came from the Baltimore pike, to "capture Cumberland," and consequently did not arrive at Oldtown.

Colonel Stough, however, was ignorant of this fact, and crossed the river, disposing his command in ambush at a position two miles north of Oldtown, as we understand it. There he and his men, only four hundred and fifty strong, lay quietly all night, with vigilant, wideawake pickets posted in various directions. At five o'clock on Tuesday morning the enemy approached in force on our left flank, and, when they came within rifle range, our men rose and gave them a terrible volley, which emptied several saddles. As the valley was fired a full-throated Yankee "tiger" rent the air, and the Rebels fell back in confusion.

Our men fought them until 9 o'clock, when the enemy flanked them in overwhelming force, and Colonel Stough ordered them to fall back across the river. This they did gradually in fine order, the men stopping occasionally to empty their rifles in the breasts of the advancing foe.

One young man of Colonel Stough's Regiment, the 153d Ohio, young Coffield, said to his commander, Captain Cross, "I am bound to give them one more shot." He did so; and had not moved twenty paces to the rear before he received a mortal wound in the bowels and fell, saying to his comrades, "I am going now, boys. Good-by."

Our men having crossed the river, were posted behind the railroad embankment, and held the Rebels back half an hour. The iron-clad train, having been disabled, could give the infantry no assistance, and the fire became so deadly that the larger portion of our men were ordered to take the train and withdraw it to Cumberland. Captain Cross, supposing Colonel Stough on board, pushed off; but the Colonel remained with a squad and repaired to the blockhouse, in which he had previously placed forty men, and held the blockhouse for an hour and a half, notwithstanding the Rebel shells were knocking it to pieces over their heads.

Colonel Stough, at 11 o'clock, received the following message by flag of truce:—

AUGUST 2.—To the Commander of the Forces in the Blockhouse:—You will surrender the blockhouse and your forces at once. If you do not, you will not receive any terms.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General Confederate Forces.

The Colonel requested to see the force, which he discovered had entirely surrounded him, and one twenty-four-pounder, one twelve-pounder howitzer, and four three-inch reculation guns, in such position as to knock the blockhouse into particles in five minutes; and on consulting his men, returned an answer to the effect that he would surrender only on these conditions:

1. That he and his men should be immediately paroled.
2. That private property should be respected.
3. That the men should retain canteens, haversacks, blankets, and rations, and
4. That he should have a hand-car, with which to transport his wounded men to Cumberland.

These propositions were sent to General Bradley T. Johnson, commanding a division of Rebels, and signed by Colonel J. Stough, "commander of squad of 153d Ohio," and they were immediately accepted and respected.

Colonel Stough had a lock of his hair taken off of his right temple by a Rebel ball, which became twisted in it, leaving a bare spot the size of a dime on his scalp. He has also two bullet holes in the front of his blouse, near his breast.

Generals Johnson and McCausland treated Colonel Stough with great courtesy, and commended him and his men for their bravery. General Johnson admitted a loss of twenty to twenty-five men killed and forty wounded. Colonel Stough lost two men killed and three wounded.

Found Among the Slain

The following touching lines were found upon the body of a "secession" conscript, who was spread out upon the gory soil of Chesterfield after the big fight. The noble martyr, after permitting himself to be searched, according to battle-field usage, came to, and was subsequently conveyed to Castle Thunder, where he is now doing as well as could be expected:—

DER PROPENSITY.

I would not be a general,
With gold braid on my hat;
It takes too sharp a fellow,
I'm rather slow for that.

I would not be a curionel,
With stars upon my kote,
Because they never mentions him
In Borygod's repote.

I would not be an officer
In any companee:
Responsibility's too grate
Entirely for me.

I would not be a soljer,
And having to be drilled,
Because he'd never get his dues
Until he's gone and killed.

I think I'd rather stay at home,
Where I can sleep at night,
And leave the korz to Providence,
And them that wants to fight.

LAZARUS BILLUPS,
Formerly a humble citizen, but now a konscript,
Co. D, Borygod's army.—*Richmond paper.*

NO MIDDLE-AGED PEOPLE IN FRANCE.—There are two things no nation of the Continent possesses—spring and middle-aged people. You may be young for a good long spell; some have been known, by the judicious appliance of art, to keep on for sixty years or so; but when you do pass the limit, there is no neutral territory, *no mezzo termine*. Fall out of the young guard and you must serve as a veteran. The levity and frivolity, the absence of all serious interest in life which mark the leisure classes abroad, follow men sometimes even to extreme old age. The successive changes of temperament and taste which we mark at home have no correlatives abroad. The foreigner inhabits at sixty the same sort of world he did at six-and-twenty; he does not dance so much, but he lingers in the ball-room, and he is just as keenly alive to all the little naughty talk that amused him forty years ago, and only as much interested to hear that the world is just as false and as wicked as it used to be when he was able to contribute to its frailty and wickedness.—*Blackwood.*

THE LOVE CHEAT.

She loved me, she said, and she swore it;
She swore it a thousand times;
She treasured my letters like jewels;
And learned and repeated my rhymes.

And numberless tokens she gave me;
Her kisses were many and sweet;
And I thought her an angel from heaven
While she was but a womanly cheat.

She robbed me of rest and of comfort,
And gave me bright hopes in return;
And now, by the fire-side lonely,
Her letters I smilingly burn.

For loud are the marriage-bells pealing;
The priest, too, is blessing the bride;
And she leans on the arm of another,
Who once was my love and my pride.

Ah, well! let her live and be married:
Her letters are burnt, and I see
'Tis better be rid of such tokens,
And keep the heart healthy and free.

—*Once-a-Week.*

BOHEMIAN SUPERSTITIONS.

St. John the Baptist is, in Bohemia, after the Holy Venceslas, the saint most in repute, having no less than 154 churches dedicated to his honor, besides giving his name to many places and persons, since it is believed to be endued with specific power against Satan. The day of his nativity is the only one that is observed as such, besides those of the Virgin and the Saviour, among the festivals of the Roman Church. On this day, at noon, it is believed that all the treasures hidden in the earth are laid open; but as they are again closed as soon as the hour strikes one, those who may have entered must remain shut in till next St. John's Day.

It is supposed by the Taborites that their ancient heroes are still living, but buried within the mountain Blanick, where, in a trance, they are waiting the moment for sallying forth to destroy their enemies. A stream that issues from the mountain, having the smell and color of stable refuse, is said to proceed from their horses, standing in a row along a wall of rock. The knights, clad in full armor, with their weapons at hand, are all sleeping in various postures, either on the ground, or on benches round the cavern; some are stretched at full length; some are sitting with their heads supported by their swords, and others are mounted, with their heads resting on their horses' necks. A shepherd who once entered the cavern, found them in this condition, and saw them awaken, when they asked whether the hour for their exit had come? Upon which their leader, who slept in an elevated seat, in the centre of the hall, replied, "It is not yet time to destroy the enemies of Bohemia." On hearing this, they all resumed their sleep. The shepherd, when he at last got out, learned that he had been shut up for a year.

A similar adventure happened to a blacksmith, who possessed a meadow close to the Blanick mountain, and went there one morning, with a laborer, to make hay. His serving-maid brought breakfast, and the smith, with his portion, sat down at the foot of the mountain. He had hardly finished, when a man, wrapped in a mantle, came to him and said:

"Follow me, friend!"

The smith obeyed, and both entered the mountain, where the stranger, turning round, said:—

"I have brought you here to shoe our horses."

"That is impossible," said the smith, "for I have no tools."

"Be not uneasy about that," returned the knight, who then brought what was required and told him to begin, but warned him not to jostle against any of the sleeping cavaliers. The smith, however, in shoeing the last horse, did, by chance, shove against the knight who sat upon it, and who, awakening instantly, cried:—

"Is it time?"

"Not yet; sleep on!" replied the smith's employer, who reproved him for his negligence, but, for all that, paid him for his trouble by giving him the old horseshoes.

When the smith came out again into his meadow, he found all these horseshoes converted into gold; and he found, also, two laborers making hay, where he had left but one; and, on inquiry, he learned that a year had passed since he had gone away and been given up for lost.

A goldsmith once bartered with a knight of Blanick a sack of nuts for a heap of stable-sweepings, which afterwards changed to gold. The same change took place with some dung, which a hind had swept out of their stables; both events taking place on St. John's Day. The peasants affirm that strange noises are often heard within the mountain, at such times as the knights are furbishing their arms for battle; but their outburst is not expected till the dry pond near Blanick is filled with blood, and the wi hered trees on the banks of the rivulet put forth fresh blossoms; and then the knights will come forth, with Duke Venceslas at their head, mounted on a white horse, and bearing in his hand the standard of Bohemia.

The Bohemians entertain many amiable fancies associated with the native fruit—the strawberry. The first handful gathered, and those which may slip through the fingers in gathering, are reserved for the poor, for whom they are placed on a tree-stump or other conspicuous spot.

A mother who has lost her infant in the previous part of the year, must gather no strawberries before St. John's Day; for if she does her child will not be permitted to join the blessed children when they go with the Virgin Mary to gather strawberries in the groves of heaven. According to another version, the child will indeed get some strawberries, but not so many as the others; for the Virgin will say:—

"See, darling, your share is small, because your mother has eaten the rest."

Cherries are, in like manner, forbidden to the bereaved mother.

In the valley of Tetschen it is believed that a certain crag, resembling a human bust, and called "The Stone Strawberry Lass," which projects from a mountain, may become animated on St. John's Day, provided a poor and pious youth, who, from his seventh year of age has never missed or neglected the Sunday church service, nor, during it, looked at a maiden, should strike it three times on the breast while high mass is being performed. The tradition states that the crag was once a giddy maid, called Petronella, who lived with her pious grandmother in a cottage lying far away in the valley.

On St. John's Day, in 1611, which fell upon a Sunday, Petronella, disobeying her grandmother, instead of going to high mass went to dance and sport among the strawberry grounds; and, as she saw her grandmother returning from church, she made game of her. The grandmother was angry, and said she would rather see Petronella a stone than as wicked as she was; and the wish was no sooner spoken than Petronella, with her strawberry pot, was transformed into stone, as she appears now.—*Once-a-Week.*

DRAWLING STYLE OF SINGING.—In many of our churches the hymn is an infliction, whereas it should be a refreshment and a joy. The organist must show off his skill, and the slow movements of the song sometimes make one yawn. A capital reform will be accomplished when we suppress the interludes, or limit them to ten seconds, and then rouse ourselves to rapid, cheerful songs of praise. Mr. Spurgeon's congregation did not sing fast enough to satisfy him the Sabbath I was there, and he begged them to sing faster—a request which secured a great improvement in the next hymn. It is an interesting fact that the idea of more rapid singing is everywhere prevalent and growing in England, and that a few years promise to secure the greatest improvement in the spirit and pleasure of public praise.—*London letter.*

ST. PATRICK'S BODY FOUND.—While the workmen engaged in the renovation of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Dub in—the oldest church in Ireland—were digging up a portion of the flooring in one of the aisles, they discovered a large stone coffin of curious workmanship buried a few feet below the surface. The coffin, when opened, was found to contain the skeleton of an ecclesiastic, supposed to have been buried there 900 years! The skull was perfect, and the bones crumbled into dust when exposed to the air. On the lid of the coffin there was a full-length figure of a bishop in his robes. It was inspected by some antiquarians, including Dr. Todd, who expressed it as their belief that it was the original founder of the church, St. Patrick. It is in good preservation, and it is in every respect a most interesting relic. When the church is finished it will be placed in a most prominent position, because there is no more remarkable antiquity in the building.

QUININE is now the king of medicines, and while every one regards it as the most reliable and invaluable of remedies, there are many who think that with quinine and opium they can treat all diseases. The demand is enormous, and the more especially if we recall the rapidity with which this younger son of medicine has come into its rights. Into this country bark found its way for the first time late in the seventeenth century; and in France it won its entrance into the pharmacopœia by curing Louis XIV, being used then for him as a secret remedy, and on the following conditions:—18,000 livres, 2000 livres as a pension, and the title of chevalier. The communication between French and English physicians was not then complete or intimate, and so this magnificent price was obtained for Pallot's remedy, which was only a vinous tincture of quinine commonly employed in England. Louis XIV ordered its admission into the pharmacopœia. The sources of quinine are, however, gradually falling under the pressure of the enormous demand; and although the experiments of the British Government in forming plantations of cinchona trees in India have met with success in an important degree, yet the best kinds of quinine-bearing trees are said not to have succeeded so well as the others.—*London Lancet.*

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PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. ja4-tf

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER Works.—NEAFIE & LEVY, Practical and Theoretical Engineers, Machinists, Boiler makers, Blacksmiths and Founders, having for many years been successfully engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c. &c., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to construct or Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and low pressure Flue, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings, of all sizes and kinds; iron and brass Castings of all descriptions; Boil-turning, Screw-cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at this establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repair of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy and light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN C. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
jal1-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and using the services of a ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's" Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 756 RACE street, Branch No. 709 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia and New York.

HENRY SIMONS,
UNITED STATES NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
Office, No. 501 NEW MARKET Street,
And Factory, corner of
SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
All and every kind of
WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Sutler or Plantation purposes. All work warranted.
Orders promptly attended to. ja5-tf

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.
If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause lovely cheeks;
If to be a blooming flower,
Facing, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for once to make enemies;
If with high-toned blood to vie;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live prosperous and rich,
Wishing life as long as it;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die of old age or grease—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take no advice and wish no lives.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.
By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 418 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. ap5-tf

NEW CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL
No. 110 Market Street,
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
G. W. WRIGHT. P. H. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.
PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.
Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.
Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*
Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
jal1-1y No. 110 MARKET Street, above Front.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW RAILROAD LINE NORTH.
PHILADELPHIA TO BROOKLYN,
THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
FARE $5.

EXCURSION TICKETS $5, GOOD FOR THREE DAYS.

On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, trains will leave foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), the ferry by the Camden and Atlantic and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads to Port Monmouth, and by the commodious steamer Jesse Hoyt, to foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn; returning, leave Atlantic Street Wharf every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 A. M.

Travelers to the city of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. 1224-tf
W. P. GRIFFITH, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 15, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7 30, 8, 8 30, 9, 9 30, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.
Those marked thus, and the 3½ and 5½ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.
CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 9, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill, 7 10, 8, 9 40, 11 40 A. M., 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8 35, 11 05 A. M., 1 25, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown, 5½, 7, 7 50, 9 and 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¼, 6¾, and 9 P. M.
The 5½ train up, will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk, and Conshohocken only.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8 35, 11 05 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4¼, 5¾, 6½, 8 05 and 11¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk, 6¾, 7¾, 8 20, 9¼, 11½ A. M., 2, 3, 5, 7, and 8 P. M.
R. K. SMITH, General Superintendent.
my31 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, and WILLIAMSPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS.
On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the New Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson street, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.
9 15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
2 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
3 45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
5 15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5 15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6 15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
RETURNING LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
Leave Bethlehem at 6 30 A. M., 12 30 M., and 6 05 P. M.
Doylestown at 6 40 A. M., 3 45 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Lansdale at 6 A. M.
Fort Washington at 11 25 A. M. and 2 P. M.
TRAINS FOR SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 5 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. THIRD Street.
je13 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANN